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THE CHINA PRESS

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OTANI ASSUMES ALLIED COMMAND IN VLADIVOSTOK

Japanese Chief Named Generalissimo At Council Of Entente Representatives

POWER LIKE FOCH'S

Will Direct Strategy While Army Retains Identity As Separate Unit

PEOPLE HOSTILE

Russian Population In Siberian Port Unfriendly To Allied Troops

Reuter's Pacific Service

Vladivostok, August 19.—General Otani has assumed command of the Allied forces. This action was announced at a general council of the Allied commanders held this morning. General Otani's staff consists of General Yuhi, Chief of Staff; General Inagaki, Chief of the First Bureau of Operations, who is commander of the 1st Division of the Guards, and General Nakazima, Chief of the Second Division of Supply and Administration.

Spirit of Co-operation

It can be said with authority that a spirit of the fullest and friendliest co-operation was manifested at the council, the officers in command of the Allied detachments assuring General Otani that they were proud to serve under such an eminent veteran. The different elements retain their identity as separate units in matters of administration and supply but are subject to the Generalissimo with regard to strategic military operations.

The parade of the American troops took place in very fine weather and created a favorable impression on the other Allies, who warmly praised their appearance.

There is a distinct atmosphere of passive hostility on the part of the native population owing to the predominance of the Bolshevik element but there was no open demonstration. In the vicinity of the Czech headquarters, where the most friendly Russians congregated there were repeated outbursts of cheering and the women threw flowers and waved American flags. All the Allies were represented at the reviewing stand.

Japanese Staff Through Harbin

Harbin, August 19.—The Japanese General Fujii with his Staff passed through Harbin for Manchuria today at eight o'clock. The train was met by the local authorities and detachments of the Russian and Czecho-Slovak troops with their bands.

Seven trains with Japanese military and technical detachments have passed through Harbin westwards up to the present. A special train with General Diedrichs and one with Czecho-Slovak infantry is expected here tomorrow morning.

The declarations made by the British, French and Japanese Governments are largely commented upon and great satisfaction is expressed by local social opinion and the press.

Tokio, August 19.—An Economic Relief Commission for Siberia under the supervision of the Minister for Foreign Affairs has been organised.

Japan In Note Explains Expedition To Manchuli

The Japanese Government in reply to a note addressed to it by the American Minister to Tokio stated that the sending of troops to Manchuli Station was in compliance with the request of the Chinese Government, according to the Chinese press. Peking, however, denies that it was ever informed of this move and has instructed Mr. Chiang Chung-hsian, Chinese Minister to Tokio, to protest against the action.

Six thousand Japanese soldiers have arrived at Harbin, 1,000 others are stationed in Manchuli and 5,000 more are distributed in other cities in Manchuria.

An official note from Tokio was handed to the Ministry of Foreign

(Continued on Page 11)

Mirror Reflectors For Paris Night Traffic

MIRROR REFLECTORS IN PARIS

The novel system used by the French in directing night traffic is the use of small mirror reflectors strapped around the lamp posts of the city. The city is entirely darkened at night, but the tiny mirrors reflect the light of the moon or the lights in the homes, and thus enable the pedestrians and cab drivers to find their way about.

POLES AWAITING DEATH SPURN PLEA FOR MERCY

Soldiers Court-martialled By Austria Send Heroic Message To Countrymen

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 19.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—A cable to the Associated Polish Bureau states that 135 Polish soldiers who led an armed revolt in the Austrian army in February are now before an Austrian court-martial which will probably sentence them to death. They have issued appeals to the Polish people throughout the world asking them not to compromise the freedom of Poland with the idea of securing any alleviation of their prospective sentence.

The text of their appeal says: "What torments us is that the Polish strength so vital to the success of our holy cause may be lessened by an attempt by our political representative in the Austrian Parliament to secure relief for us. It is therefore in our name and in that of our soldiers that we wish the Polish nation to take full cognisance of our words to desist from exercising any influence in our case upon the Polish Parliamentary Club in Austria. If they make any attempt to secure concessions for us it will be contrary to our wishes, for we know such concessions are only to be had by pledges and compromises which will be made to the detriment of the Polish nation and the lessening of our services in the battle for Polish freedom and independence."

PRINCE RUPPRECHT CALLED TO MUNICH

Departure From Front May Result From Cutting Down Of His Command

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, August 17.—The Munich correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt states that Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria has arrived in Munich from the front for a short stay.

The foregoing announcement may be significant in view of the fact that Prince Rupprecht's command was recently cut down when his armies on the Somme front were transferred to a new group commanded by General von Boehm, who is described in Paris as "an expert in retreat."

The Weather

Misty and cooler today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 84.6 and the minimum 73.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 79.6 and 74.8.

Opium Traffic In Kiangsu To Reopen Within Month, Is Official Statement

Mr. Feng Kuo-hsuan, Commissioner Of Customs, Confirms Monopoly For Four Provinces Has Been Granted By Government

Opium traffic will be officially resumed in the provinces of Kiangsu, Kiangsi, Chekiang and Hupeh within a month, if no complications set in, according to a statement made yesterday by Mr. Feng Kuo-hsuan, the Superintendent of the Chinese Customs at Shanghai who has been delegated by Peking to supervise the taking over of the stock from the Opium Combine and deliver the drug, packed in 1,577½ chests to the Yah Chi Syndicate, to whom the monopoly has been granted by the Peking Administration. Mr. Feng, however, anticipates opposition from the provinces.

The deal between the Central Government and the Shanghai Opium Combine stipulates that the price at Tls. 6,200 per chest to be paid in government bonds. Payment has not been completed, as only about 1,300 chests together with their godown receipts have been received by Mr. Feng. The remainder is expected to be delivered by the Combine shortly. The chests will then be opened, examined and weighed, as it is believed that a portion of the drug is not fit for consumption.

After the payment to the Combine Mr. Feng will deliver the opium in quantities to suit the demand of the syndicate. But before delivery revenue stamps will be placed on the parcels to insure their exemption from confiscation. The consumption of the entire stock in the four provinces is expected to take about three years.

Monopoly Given To Syndicate

The Peking Government granted the monopoly to the Yah Chi Syndicate, according to Mr. Feng, with the understanding that the latter would utilise the drug for medical purposes. No stipulation, however, was made that opium should not be used for any other purpose but for medicine manufacturing. There is no order that the purchase of the drug for the purpose of smoking is prohibited. Yet the search for opium will be continued in view of the presence of smuggled opium in the four provinces in question.

The Government in buying the stock from the Combine and reselling the drug to the syndicate will make a profit of about Tls. 8,000,000. The purchase as well as the sale was approved by the Cabinet. The decision did not mention as to for what purpose the proceeds of the transaction will be expended.

As to the position of the Government, Mr. Feng said that it had not been a pleasant one. The agreement with the Combine for the purchase of the stock dated a long time back, the price being then fixed at Tls. 8,200 per chest. It was the Government's intention to destroy the opium after the purchase, but in view of its financial difficulties the administration needed the money. Hence the sale of the opium to the syndicate.

Great Indignation In Provinces

Mr. Feng has received numerous inquiries from various authorities and interests in the four provinces. His recent trip to Nanking was for the purpose of explaining to the military and civil governors there his own position. Peking has not yet made public to the provinces its deal with the syndicate and the provincial authorities apparently are at present at a loss as to what is the status of the opium traffic. Public sentiment in these districts is opposed to the resumption of the trade, however.

The Yah Chi Syndicate, to which monopoly for the distribution of the drug has been given by the Central Government, is headed by one Wu Yin-chi, a salt merchant, who has established his office on Nanking Road. He is now sub-letting his monopoly to various parties at very high prices. The right for the sale of the drug in the Chekiang province has already been granted to one Li Chuan-sien, a Kashing banker, who in turn in selling his right to other opium merchants in the various cities in Chekiang. Contracts for the other three provinces have not yet been concluded in view of the high price that Wu is asking and also the opposition in the different provinces.

The General Chamber of Commerce of Chekiang, the local Chambers of Commerce and various Chinese guilds are unanimously opposed to the traffic. Circular letters of protest have appeared in the Chinese press. Mass meetings have been held during the last week in Chekiang and Kiangsu, denouncing wholesale the men involved in the revival of the traffic and various forms of boycott have been suggested.

American Casualties Mount Up To 21,467

Total Dead In Army And Marine Corps Eight Thousand

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 19.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The total casualties of the American Expeditionary Forces abroad from the beginning of the war till today are announced to be 21,467 of which 18,707 are in the army and 2,760 in the Marine Corps divided as follows:

Army:	
Killed in action	3,869
Died of wounds	1,189
Died of disease	1,556
Died of accident or other causes	682
Wounded in action	9,785
Missing in action, including prisoners	1,626
Marine Corps:	
Deaths	837
Wounded	1,830
Missing in action	88
In the hands of the enemy	5

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL HAS MEETING IN CANTON

Quorum Is Present And Organisation Of Southwest Government Is Completed

Reuter's Pacific Service

Canton, August 19.—The Administrative Council of the Military Government secured a quorum and held a formal meeting today, thus completing the organisation of the Government of the Southwest. Wu Ting-fang, Lin Pao-yi and Tsen Chun-hsuan attended in person while Tang Chi-yao and Lu Ying-ting were represented.

The Cantonese army reports the capture of Lungyenchow, in Fukien Province.

German Is Charged With Armed Robbery

Carl Lindow Arrested As One Of Four Men In $3,000 Hold-Up

A German named Carl Lindow, 573 Nanking Road, was charged in the Mixed Court yesterday as one of a quartet of men who staged a $3,280 armed robbery Monday evening at 57 King Loong Ka.

The robbery occurred at about 7:30 p.m., the police testimony set forth, when four men, one showing a loaded pistol, entered the premises and drove the inmates into a rear room. They then looted the place, taking $700 in money and opium to the value of over $2,500. Lindow was arrested by a Chinese Police Constable, assisted by Constable G. Morgan, after a Chinese shop assistant had escaped from the back room of the house and notified the former of the robbery. The police asked a remand in the case to permit further investigation. It is believed that the other three men were also Germans. Lindow will be further charged with possession of an automatic pistol and dum dum bullets.

The case was heard by American Assessor Tenney and Magistrate Li and remanded one week.

Americans to Meet For New Loan Drive

United States Consul in Charge N. T. Johnson has called a mass meeting of Americans for Friday afternoon in the courtroom of the United States Court for China to make preparations for the Fourth Liberty Loan Campaign in Shanghai.

OSAKA RIOTS SUBSIDE

Reuter's Pacific Service

Osaka, August 20.—The disturbances here have subsided and tramcar service has been resumed at night. The troops have been withdrawn, but disturbances continue in Kiushiu, where the miners are rioting and the troops are shooting them.

Give Us 80 Divisions And We'll Win In 1919—March

General Peyton C. March, U.S. Chief of Staff

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 19.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The Chief of Staff General March, told the Military Committee of the House of Representatives yesterday that the records of August 1 showed that the American army numbered 3,012,112 men, divided as follows:

The American Expeditionary Force, en route or overseas	1,301,342
In the United States	1,432,706
Called for Military service on August 2	277,664

The marines in the expeditionary force total 150,000. At present the American general staff planned to send 250,000 men a month to France but hope to increase that figure in the spring.

The Secretary of the Shipping Board said that he might as well say frankly that the program of Mr. Schwab will care for any program laid down by the army and gain on it.

Replying to a question asked by a representative of the House, General March said: "If you put eighty divisions of Americans in France of approximately 45,000 men to a division, you will give us a marked superiority in rifle power—more marked than was the Germans and we shall be able to bring the war to a successful conclusion in 1919."

FRENCH MAIL STEAMER ESCAPES FROM U-BOAT

Sphinx Encounters Submarine Near Malta On Maiden Trip To Shanghai

After successfully evading a submarine sighted between Malta and Port Said and narrowly missing the typhoon which menaced the South China sea during the past week, the Sphinx, new 20,000-ton French mail liner, is at Shanghai after an eventful maiden trip from Marseilles.

The U-boat was sighted soon after leaving Malta and chased the Sphinx for three-quarters of an hour, the speedy ship making a safe getaway.

One hundred and three members of the Chinese Labor Corps, returning from France, 55 first class passengers and 1,200 tons of cargo arrived here on the latest addition to the Shanghai-Port Said run.

The Sphinx embraces all the modern features of both the Paul Lecat and Andre Lebon, makes 19 knots speed and has accommodations for 395 passengers and 6,000 tons of cargo. The liner will leave here September 9.

SOLDIERS BEGIN WORK ON ROAD TO WOOSUNG

Thousand Men Begin Construction Of Thoroughfare Along The Whangpoo

Work on the 12-mile highway between Shanghai and Woosung by soldier-laborers of the Arsenal was formally started yesterday. One thousand troops of the 37th, 38th, 39th, and 40th regiment of the Tenth Division under General Lu Yung-hsian are employed. In view of the apparent opposition of some of the ignorant landowners through whose property the road will be built the Shanghai City Magistrate has issued a proclamation authorising the road construction commission to prosecute any one who attempts to hinder the progress of the work. It is expected that similar action will be taken by the Paoshan authorities.

SPANISH ULTIMATUM DISPATCHED TO BERLIN?

Madrid Report Says Crisis Is Reached; Foreign Minister Is For Neutrality

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Madrid, August 18.—With regard to the Spanish note to Germany mentioned yesterday, it is stated that the note is really an ultimatum and the situation is believed to be graver than ever.

San Sebastian, August 18.—As the Spanish papers have been publishing sensational statements regarding Spain's relations with Germany, Senor Dato, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, has issued a declaration insisting that it is the intention of the Government, like its predecessors, to maintain neutrality under all circumstances and denying the existence of any note to Germany. He says that it is not the practice of Governments to publish the instructions sent to their diplomatic representatives abroad, and concludes by denying that he has forwarded a note regarding the alleged torpedoing of the steamer Serants, the loss of which was due to fire in her cargo of petroleum which was shipped from New York.

RECOGNITION OF CZECHS REPUDIATED BY AUSTRIA

Will Regard Members Of Army As Traitors Not Enemies Despite Allied Action

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, August 17.—An official message from Vienna repudiates the recognition of the Czecho-Slovaks by Great Britain and declares that despite it the members of the Czecho-Slovak army will be regarded and treated as traitors.

Seizure Of Kronstadt By Germans Reported

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 18.—A message from Stockholm states that it is recorded in Finland that the Germans have seized Kronstadt.

FRENCH ASSAULT ON A NEW SECTOR WINS OVER MILE

Attack Begun In Region Connecting Marne And Picardy Battlefields

ON 9-MILE FRONT

German Defense Between Somme And Oise Is Gradually Collapsing

RETREAT CERTAIN

Enemy Must Withdraw Forces Quickly To Escape A Disaster

(American Wireless To Reuters)

New York, August 19.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—On Sunday evening the French pierced the German positions along the sector connecting the battlefield of the Marne with the battlefield in Picardy. Their penetration averaged a mile and one-third on a front of nine miles between Carlepont, east of the Oise, and Fontenoy on the Aisne.

The British penetrated the German lines near Arras.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 18.—Under the continued and methodical pressure of the French and British forces between the Somme and the Oise, the enemy's defence of his vitally important battle-line sectors is gradually collapsing and the progress made yesterday is regarded as making it imperative for the Germans to effect a quick retreat to escape disaster. Chaulnes and Roye are outflanked from the north and south while the last hopes of the Germans of being able to cling to Lassigny have been shattered by the capture of Cauny-sur-Matz and the further progress made by General Humbert's troops on the northern slopes of the all important Lassigny Ridge. The success obtained by the French troops in the region of Autreches gives them views over a vast area southeast of Noyon.

1,000 Prisoners on Avre

More than 1,000 prisoners were taken by the Allied troops fighting north and south of the Avre in twenty-four hours.

The official communique issued this afternoon reports:

There has been a lively artillery action in the Avre sector and also between the Oise and the Aisne.

Enemy raids in Champagne completely failed.

Lieutenant Fonck brought down three aeroplanes on the 14th, making his 60th.

The official communique issued this evening reports:

The artillery duel continued very lively during the daytime, particularly in the region of Cauny-sur-Matz and Beuvraignes.

Local actions south of the Avre resulted in our capturing 150 prisoners.

Eight enemy aeroplanes were felled and three captive balloons sent on fire yesterday.

British Gains on Scarpe

London, August 19.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

We took a few prisoners in the Ayette sector and also southward of the Scarpe, where our patrols penetrated some distance into the enemy's positions.

We repulsed raiders northward of the Scarpe.

We made further progress in the Merville sector and took between forty and fifty prisoners.

Our artillery and machine-gun fire completely broke up a counter-attack on our new positions between Outtersteene and Meteren.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas reported this morning:

We slightly improved our positions southward of Bucquoy and drove off raiders in this neighborhood.

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters, wiring yesterday, reports:

The enemy has apparently decided to resist stiffly on his present

lines in the Roye, Lassigny and Oise sectors, the old trenches giving him a solid defense. Hence the battle for the moment has reverted to trench warfare.

Enemy To Make Defense

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reported yesterday:

Severe fighting between patrols between Chaulnes and Roye has occurred during the past twenty-four hours. The Allies are gradually closing in on Roye while the French are within a few hundred yards of the railway station south of the town. The Germans have made no heavy counter-attacks since Thursday and their heavy artillerying has diminished, suggesting that they are withdrawing their heavy guns.

The attempt made by the enemy to drive out the Canadians from Damery was made by five battalions.

Local guerilla fighting continues north of the Ancre and our patrols are steadily advancing. In the region of Hazebrouck the enemy is very vigilant and his artillery is showing considerable activity. At present it is uncertain if this is merely a diversion.

President Poincare visited Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and conferred the Military Medal on him. Thereupon the British this morning attacked the 4th Saxon Division which was holding Outtersteen, and captured that village and also the ridge.

Americans Take Frapelle

The American official communique issued yesterday evening reports:

In Vosges we captured the village of Frapelle.

A German official communique this afternoon reports:

We drove back enemy attacks along the roads from Amiens and Montdidier to Roye.

Enemy attacks between Beauvraignes and Lassigny collapsed.

The enemy obtained a foothold in our foremost lines northward of Autreches.

In Vosges our posts, which had advanced in the region of the Fave as far as Frapelle, yielded to a local enemy thrust.

Ecuador Takes 1,600 Bales Of Silk to U.S.A.

Pacific Mail Liner Leaves For Home With Big Cargo And Many Passengers

Carrying 1,600 bales of raw silk consigned to the United States Government and a full list of passengers, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company liner Ecuador, which arrived here from Hongkong yesterday morning, left yesterday afternoon for Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco, four days behind schedule.

Mr. Edward Ezra and party, Mr. Thomas Cobbs, bound for Yokohama; Lieutenant L. C. Bray, until recently commander of the U.S.S. Samar, and Mrs. Bray, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. McCoy, Mr. J. K. Sague, Mrs. I. Delbourgo, going to San Francisco, were among the passengers leaving on the Ecuador.

Through passengers to the United States include Mr. E. S. Turner, Manila Y.M.C.A. secretary en route to France, Mrs. F. A. Leas, wife of Manager F. A. Leas of the American Hardware Company, Manila; Dr. A. P. Fitzsimmons, insular treasurer of the Philippine Islands, and others.

Mr. W. D. Craft, assistant manager of the Standard Oil Company of New York at Hongkong and Mrs. Craft, late head of the Hongkong American Red Cross also left on the Ecuador. Mr. Craft has been a resident of the Orient 17 years and was acting United States Consul for Indo-China at the outbreak of the war. He took an active part in the deportation of Germans from Indo-China.

Over 300 Filipinos who have enlisted in the United States Navy for the period of the war go to Mare Island Navy Yard, San Francisco, on the Ecuador.

REQUIRE 15 DAYS' NOTICE FOR TRAVEL PASSPORTS

Applications Must Be Made Far Ahead For U. S. Emergency Papers

Notice of a further extension of the time necessary for the issue of emergency passports is contained in instructions just issued by the United States Consulate General.

According to the latest announcement American citizens resident in this Consular district should make their applications at least fifteen days before they expect to make use of the document, in order that the applications may be sent to the Legation at Peking or telegraphed to the State Department at Washington. The notice states that "there are many countries, principally belligerent countries, for which authority to issue emergency passports must be obtained from the Department of State, Washington."

In exceptional cases, where it is impossible to make application fifteen days ahead, at least three days' notice must be given. The announcement further states that emergency passports will only be issued to persons who have applied for Departmental passports, or who do so at the time of application for the emergency document.

GREATER CO-ORDINATION FOR BRITISH PLANNED

Direct Consultation Between All Premiers Of Empire At All Times Authorised

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 18.—Press Bureau. During the past two and a half months the Imperial War Cabinet has been in continuous session and every aspect of policy affecting the conduct of the war and the question of peace has been examined by the Prime Ministers of the Empire and other members representative of all its parts.

These meetings have proved of such value that the Imperial War Cabinet has thought it essential that certain modifications should be effected in the existing channels of communication so as to make consultation between the various governments of the Empire regarding Imperial policy as continuous and intimate as possible.

It has therefore been decided for the future that the Prime Ministers of the Dominions as members of the Imperial War Cabinet have the right to communicate all matters of Cabinet importance direct with the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom whenever they see fit.

It has also been decided that each Dominion shall have the right to nominate a visiting or resident Minister in London to be a member of the Imperial War Cabinet at meetings other than those attended by their Prime Ministers. These meetings will be held at regular intervals and arrangements are being made for the representation of India at them.

U.S. To Foster Traed With Dutch East Indies

America To Take Two Million Tons Of 1918 Sugar Crop

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, August 18.—A telegram from Washington records an arrangement whereby trade between the United States and the Dutch East Indies is to be fostered, particularly in sugar, of which the American War Board will take two million tons of the 1918 crop. It is understood that forty Dutch steamers at present lying idle in ports of the Dutch East Indies will be utilised to transport the sugar, also tobacco, rubber, copra, coffee, tin and quinine to America.

U.S. Will Stabilise Price Of Petroleum

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 19.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The Fuel Administration announces that it has decided to stabilise the prices of petroleum by a plan which it is believed will prevent any radical change in the prices of gasolene and other oil products to consumers.

DETECTIVE C. G. KIRK IS KILLED IN FRANCE

Former Police Legal Assistant Here Loses Life On Western Front

Captain C. G. Kirk, formerly chief detective officer of the Shanghai Municipal Police, who left for the front August 9, 1915, was killed in action in France July 20, according to information received by the Municipal Council yesterday.

Captain Kirk came here in 1910 as Police Legal Assistant and was appointed chief detective officer Feb. 28, 1914.

He was commissioned as second lieutenant in the York and Lancaster regiment in 1915 and was promoted to a captaincy a year later. Injured by shell shock in the Battle of the Somme, 1916, he was invalided home and returned to the front but a few months ago.

Chicago Lecturer Visitor In Shanghai

Mr. M. M. Mangasarian Comes To Study Conditions In Far East

America is beginning to turn her face toward the Orient and to consider seriously her relations, both commercial and political, with the countries of the Far East, according to Mr. M. M. Mangasarian, an American religious lecturer who is now in China studying conditions here.

Mr. Mangasarian arrived in Shanghai Monday night from Nanking, accompanied by Mrs. Mangasarian, and leaves for Manila on the Colombia. He has spent several months in Japan and the Hawaiian islands and intends to return to China in September. Mr. Mangasarian is sent to the Far East by the Independent Religious Society of Chicago and is collecting material for lectures before that and other bodies on his return to the States.

AMERICAN TROOPS HAVE WHOLE WHEAT BREAD

Men In France Are Allowed Ration Of 18 Ounces A Day

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 19.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The War Department announces that the American army in France is supplied with bread made entirely from wheat flour. The daily ration is 18 ounces, and a reduction to 16 ounces is under consideration. The soldiers in the United States have "Victory Bread" which contains a certain amount of substitutes for wheat flour and they do not get all wheat bread until they arrive in France.

Gen. R.K. Evans, U.S.A. Visitor In Shanghai

Retiring Commander Of Army In Philippines Spends Day Here

Brigadier-General Robert K. Evans, accompanied by Mrs. Evans and Lt. Wellborn Dent, aide de camp and department athletic officer of the Philippine Department of the United States Army, arrival here on the Pacific Mail liner Ecuador yesterday morning and left for Yokohama yesterday afternoon. They will spend the next three weeks in Japan and will then proceed to the United States, General Evans to be retired at Washington and Lt. Dent to be assigned to a regiment going overseas.

General Evans, who was recently relieved as commanding officer of the Philippine department, visited United States Consul Johnson, United States Postal Agent Everett and Dr. S. A. Ransom, commander of the American Company, Shanghai volunteer Corps.

His last official act as commander of the Philippine Department was to review the 27th Infantry, in Manila the day prior to the sailing of the regiment for Vladivostok.

U.S. MAIL HERE TODAY

The China Mail Steamship Company liner China, with mail from the United States and 700 tons of cargo for this port, will arrive at the Hongkew dock this morning at eight o'clock, according to a cable received yesterday by Mr. G. J. Petrocelli, the local agent. The steamer was scheduled to arrive at Woosung at midnight last night.

Korea Out Today

The T.K.K. steamer Korea Maru arrived at Woosung at midnight last night and the tender, with passengers and baggage, will dock at the Customs Jetty shortly after nine o'clock this morning. The Korea will sail this afternoon at four o'clock with mails for Japan ports and San Francisco.

BRITISH AIR ATTACKS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 19.—Air Ministry Official: On the night of 17th-18th we attacked numerous aerodromes, railway junctions, blast furnaces, trains and other targets on the ground and used machine-guns against many targets. One machine did not return.

AUSTRIAN ATTACK FAILS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, August 18.—An official communique reports:

A strong encircling attack made by the enemy in an attempt to retake the islet southwestward of Grave-di-Papadopoli failed with heavy losses.

Contracts Let In U.S. For 43 Wooden Ships

Will Launch One Steamer Every 15 Days Till Early In 1920

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 19.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The Shipping Board announces that during the week ending August 10 contracts were let for 43 wooden vessels.

A shipbuilding company announces that it plans to launch a steamer every twelve or fifteen days until the first part of 1920.

TRAM AND BUS DRIVERS IN ENGLAND ON STRIKE

Workers In London Call Out Men In All The Provinces

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 18.—A mass meeting of tram and bus strikers held in London this evening passed a resolution calling out all members of the Vehicle Workers Union both in London and the provinces tomorrow.

The bus and tram drivers and conductors have struck following a demand by women conductors for an additional 5/- a week, which advance was recently given to the men. Practically the whole of the London bus services are suspended today and 10,000 workers are idle. The workers' representative anticipates that the strike will spread to the provinces.

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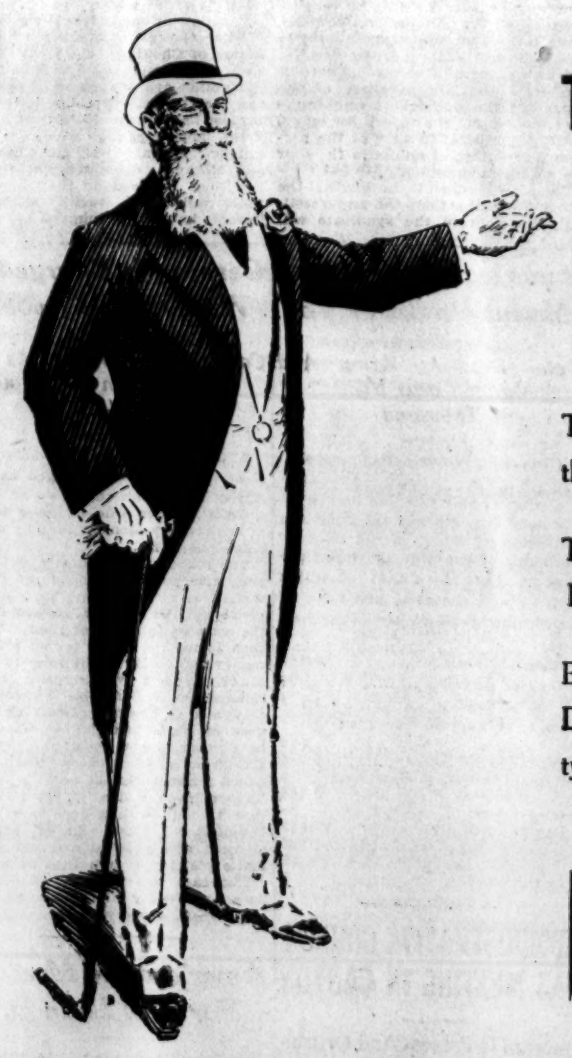

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What The World Shall See

By A French Officer

A French army officer, long stationed in the United States, but now at the front, has written to an American friend some significant notes of his observations and conclusions as to the management of the war. Of the latter a novel one is that the Allies' defensive would have been much stronger if they had imitated the German use of concrete "pill boxes." He urges that the Americans should specialise in the use of cement. He intimates that the freedom of the American army from dead wood, its distance from politicians and domestic politics and its independence of a surrounding home civilian population should give it advantages that are denied to the French.

The Letter:

At the time of my arrival the boche was twenty-five miles away. He sent some big stuff over with much irregularity. Shell fire is not half so bad as it seems, when at regular intervals, and when shells are apt to drop in the same sector; it becomes quite disagreeable when at irregular intervals and when the shells fall all over town.

Life in a town of that sort is by no means extinct; in fact, on market days it is quite busy; the British Tommy is a generous customer, and with his Colonial brothers has to be provided for when he comes back for rest. Moonlight nights, of course, are not monotonous. "Archies," machine-guns and airplanes often exchange salutes, with the heavy punctuation of bombs or torpedoes of various sizes. In a place like Hazebrouck there are no dugouts, and the best you can do is to forget it all and go to sleep, which I did pretty regularly. One fine day a shell dismissed my office; only one chair was left standing—how it escaped I don't know. Therefore, I was moved back to another little place due west, five miles distant. There I lived in a tiny village, messed with a C. C. S. (casualty clearing station) and shared the extraordinary life of those men who night and day operate on poor devils or dress wounds with such rapidity that they are packed off every day. The whole night it is a constant train of ambulances flocking up the hill and stretcher bearers doing their work in almost complete darkness. Every night they evacuate an average of three or four hundred men. The ambulance trains are wonderful. I will not soon forget the nights on that plateau with the ring of fire at our feet, five miles away, the thirty or forty or fifty rays of light thrown by the searchlights, the dozens of boche and Allies machines buzzing in the air and the "Archies" barking at them.

Nobody Gets Used To It

I slept in a very comfortable wooden hut the last two weeks of my stay, and it was a very interesting sight to watch the three or four medical officers and a head nurse having a game of bridge with such a din going on; and the night often included the bump and shake of a torpedo just exploding within two or three hundred yards.

Now I have been moved further back, about fifteen miles from the front, and all that we have is a greater airplane traffic because of the vicinity of their nest. I am in charge of the circulation in that district and also more or less of a refuge camp for the people who have to be evacuated. I shall say nothing to you about the misery of those poor human beings driven away by shells, gas or bombs; women who have lost their children, sons who will no longer see their mothers; some with part of the family who remained in German hands; others who went on a British lorry somewhere and who probably will never meet again—tragic sights, I assure you.

For The Head Of The Boche

My impression is the same as the one I had in 1914. We must have airplanes; not airplanes by the thousands, but by the tens of thousands. They are the key to the whole situation, and I wonder at the thought of all the time that you have lost in America trying for perfection, when good enough was within your reach and when such a programe was capable of immediate execution. I am not quite sure that we have done as much as we should have to lead you on the proper road. I am not quite sure that people who are in charge have ever thought of such problems before they were given either a uniform or their present position. Surely America can make a gear box, a piston rod, axles or cylinders and ball bearings as well as anybody else, and even if your men cannot finish the product as it may be necessary in aviation, you can send stuff over to be assembled here. It is less a problem of having the best type than a problem of throwing dynamite on the boche's head, and I assure you that lying on my back at—, hearing the very distinct buzz of a boche motor, it mattered little whether the machine was the 1914 or the latest 1918 model! At night airplanes are practically invulnerable; therefore, try to improve, invent, carry the science of airplane building as far as you can, but for Heaven's sake don't stop one moment, but build motors that you know have an established record.

Room For Yankee Cement

There is also another branch where I believe America can be of great service: railroad building, portable machine-guns and cement. It would take volumes to speak about these; yet may I say that as far as I can see defense works on our side use very little concrete? It may be that we lack cars or cement, yet it is to be regretted when one considers the value of cement pill boxes built on a large scale and with extreme thickness. A big fifteen-inch shell makes a mess of anything: yet I noticed in —— that they treat with a certain respect heavy stones and cement.

I should like to say something on efficiency, i. e., the work obtained from every man. In such organisations efficiency cannot reach its highest point, but to a plain business man's mind it seems that very great improvement could be brought to bear. In a country where the average salary of the men was distinctly low the present status of affairs, for instance, is distinctly a favorable one, and men of all ages cling to their jobs in the war zone. One is well paid, food is plentiful, bread and wine also. A great deal of the monthly pay can be laid aside. To go back to the interior means work, uncertainty, therefore it is best to stay in the army zone. A great many of those officers have never had a broader concepton of life; they have lived under certain regulations, their mind is trained to obey those regulations, and if they could they would mould events to fit in with those regulations. In the absence of a supreme command their acts can be judged only by those regulations, and their responsibility is entirely safeguarded if they have brought disaster by adhering to the regulations.

They Are Wonderful Stuff

Yet, when all is said and done, how admirably the French soldiers and the British Tommies fight for the libery of the individual! How magnificently the British held in the plain of Picardy! With the former French mask in use a few months ago, had such an attack been made on the French troops I fear the results would have been very much worse.

I saw a lot of the American boys. Let me tell you that they are wonderful stuff, and I am quite sure that if only railroads are built in such number as to answer any blow of the enemy with extreme speed, if cement is used to make an advance on a wide front practically impossible, if light machine-guns are provided to the men and 25,000 airplanes take the air, then it will not take long before the world will at last see the light of peace.

The French have a tremendous experience; the English also. The Americans none, or hardly any. How is it possible that America should start the manufacturing of any weapon without the complete assent of its partners? For my part, knowing America as I do, I do not hesitate to lay the fault at the door of the French and British, who were not lucid or energetic enough to show you your mistakes.

Blending Of Bloods

I am fortunate enough to have seen —— and I was very glad to hear of the tremendous success of the American mission in England and France. I am sorry that the blending of our bloods on the battle field is not followed by the complete fusion of our national ambitions and ideals. When one sees as clearly as we do the absolute harmony that exists in the great underlying principles of the French, American and English people, one wonders how it is that such different angles are manifested when it comes to the realisation of our aims. It is difficult for me to be absolutely frank, but you will certainly understand.

Please only be governed in America by results; when a man does not give results kick him out quick whatever his certificates may be. Here a man has passed a brilliant examination twenty years ago, has never had to take any responsibility, has never had to exercise his judgment, and he is given the most important things to do, and even if he fails to accomplish anything, but merely treads water, he keeps his job and his salary.

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From U.S. and Canada:
Per C.M. s.s. China:.....Aug. 21
Per P.M. s.s. Colombia ....Aug. 21

IRRIDENTISTS SWEAR LOYALTY TO ITALY

Will Co-operate With Allied Troops In Siberian Campaign

(*North China Star*)

The Italian Irridentists have again become subjects of Italy. They renounced fealty to the Emperor of Austria on August 15 and became Italians. They swore allegiance to the flag of Garibaldi and were enrolled in the Army of Italy. Within a few weeks they will leave for Vladivostok to join the other Allied troops in Siberia where for two years they had been prisoners.

In the compound of Mr. Menga, in the Italian Concesson, the Irridentists took their oath. Capt. Pelleti, the Italian Consul-General, and Major Manera, their recruiting officer addressed them on the significance of the act to themselves and to the world.

The same night the Italian concession celebrated the event. In the Italian park, the Irridentist band gave a concert and the Italian colony here and their friends turned out for the occasion. It was thrilling indeed to see these soldiers who had fought against their mother country in Austrian garb, standing at attention when the hymn Garabaldi was played. When the words which signify, "Get out of Italy, our oppressors," were reached the soldiers applauded.

There are now about 1,000 Irridentists in Tientsin, and about 2,500 in China, in Peking, Tongku, Chinwangtao and Shanhaikwan. They had been prisoners of war in Siberia after they surrendered to the Grand Duke Nicholas. The Italian Government sent a military mission to Russia to investigate the situation of the Irridentists and to see how many could be reclaimed for Italy. Those who proved that they were genuine Italians were mobilised. Twelve thousand left for Italy by way of Archangel. They are now fighting on the Italian front.

When it was decided to send an Allied expedition into Siberia, all the Irridentists requested to be allowed to join it. The Italian government notified the local authorities that only 1,000 could be sent and that the others would have to return to Italy.

Unmarried men between the ages of 24 and 30 were selected for the expedition after they had passed medical examination. The Irridentists it is believed are especially adapted for Siberian fighting because they have been in the country, many of them speak the Russian language well enough to get along and because they are used to the climate.

A ship is expected any day at Chinwangtao which will bring full equipment for the expedition in charge of Col. Fassini who will command the expedition to Vladivostok. The remaining 1,500 Irridentists in China will return to Italy on this ship after it has taken the expedition to Vladivostok. They will fight on the Italian front.

The Irridentists, who have been here during the past year, have been in charge of Major Manera and Lieut. Bazzani, of the Italian Military mission to Russia.

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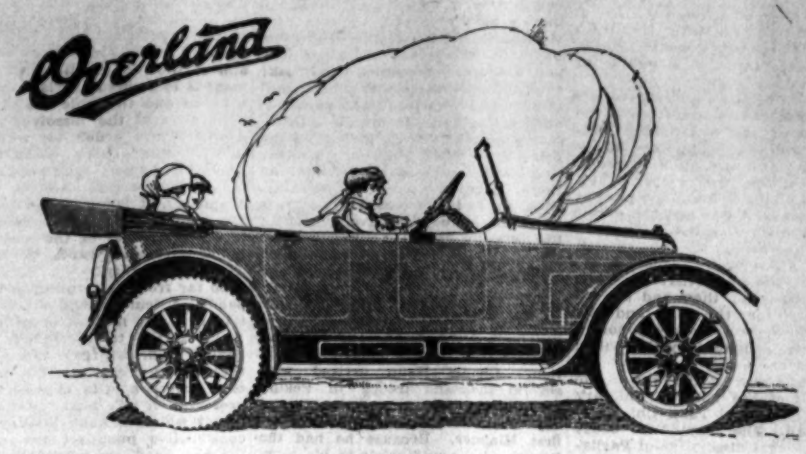

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Full Text Of Dr. Wu Ting-fang's Appeal To The Powers

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Canton, August 17.—Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is sending out the following Manifesto on behalf of the Constitutionalist Government of the Republic of China:

Manifesto of the Constitutionalists to the Foreign Powers: On the formation of the reorganised Military Government of the Republic of China, the Administrative Directors think it fitting and proper that a statement of the cause of the present unfortunate civil war and the object of the Constitutionalist movement should be made to the foreign nations, Allies and friends of the Chinese Republic, so that the issue may be clear to them and the responsibility for the war and the justice or otherwise of the opposing causes may be judged by the public opinion of the world.

The real cause of the war is the militarism of the northern military party with General Tuan Chi-jui at their head. The immediate cause was the illegal dissolution of Parliament. When Germany, contrary to the recognised principles of the law of nations, commenced unrestricted submarine warfare in February, 1917, and the Government of the United States of America invited the then neutral nations to take action, the Chinese Government, having then as its President, Li Yuan-hung, as Prime Minister, Tuan Chi-jui, and as Foreign Minister, Wu Ting-fang, first addressed a protest to Germany and later broke off diplomatic relations with her.

Parliament was consulted when the latter step was taken and the majority in both Houses in favor of it was preponderantly large, being about three to one. This is important as showing that at that time Parliament was at one with the Government as regards its foreign policy. By the time, however, that the question of the declaration of war against Germany was referred to Parliament, the suspicion was widespread that the northern militarists were not envisaging the question on its own merits, that they were contemplating the use of the opportunity to consolidate and extend their own power and influence, and that the assistance, financial, military, and moral which it was expected the Allies would accord to China when she entered the war would be turned for the purpose not of active pursuit of warfare against Germany but of furthering their own selfish ends.

General Tuan was holding at this time a conference of the militarists in Peking and men like Ni Sze-chung who, before their arrival at the conference had been most strong in their opposition to even the rupture of relations with Germany, were now the strongest advocates of war. So strong were their convictions that on the day of the debate in Parliament, with the complicity of Tuan, they sent a large mob of vagabonds and street ruffians to the House of Representatives to clamor for war, assault some of the members known to be adverse to it, and in fact besiege the House for several hours from early afternoon until late in the evening while the police looked on and did nothing.

The President, perceiving that General Tuan no longer held the confidence of the country and was no longer fit to hold the reins of government, particularly at a time when the Government was taking such a momentous step, dismissed him from the Premiership. General Tuan went out of office with such little grace that he sent the famous telegram to his friends and proteges, the Military and Civil Governors of the different provinces, informing them that he was no longer responsible for the peace and order of the country. The result of the broad hint was at once manifest. One after another, the addressees demanded Tuan's return to office, and, to enforce that demand, declared their respective provinces independent of the Peking Central Government, established a general staff office, seized the railways leading to Peking, and marched their troops towards the capital. At this juncture, a general, Chang Hsun, known for his continued loyalty to the Manchu Court, who was privy to the schemes of the militarists but had so far taken no active part, became their spokesman had undertook to come to Peking and to mediate between the practically beleaguered President and the rebellious Military Governors on condition that Parliament, object of hate to military tyrants in all countries, be dissolved. That the Provisional Constitution gave no power of dissolution to the President; that Parliament was then sitting not only as a legislative organ but also as a constituent assembly, having been endowed by the Provisional Constitution with the power to frame the Permanent Constitution, and had almost completed its task; that, if Parliament as at present constituted had defects, it was patent to none more than the members themselves and they were indeed on the point of redrafting the Parliamentary Organisation and Election Laws; all these arguments were of no avail. President Li in a moment of weakness and shortsightedness, gave way under the pressure of the militarists and signed the decree of dissolution, thinking thus to avoid bloodshed and ease the situation, but contrary to the advice of the acting Prime Minister, Dr. Wu Ting-fang, who refused to countersign the decree and resigned.

Subsequent events defied imagination. Chang Hsun arrived with several thousand troops in Peking and in one night restored the Manchu boy Emperor and made himself the first Minister. Because he had the privity of the militarists to his coup, he fondly imagined he had their support as well. He was, however, immediately to become the victim of their duplicity. They repudiated the restoration and denounced him. Tuan, putting himself at the head of a few thousand troops in the neighborhood of Peking commanded by one of his proteges, marched against Chang, defeated some of his troops in two skirmishes, forced Chang to seek refuge in a foreign legation, and entered Peking as conqueror. He had himself reappointed Premier by President Li but the appointment was invalid because it needed the confirmation of Parliament. President Li then vacated office, although he had not tendered any formal resignation. Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang thereupon succeeded as Acting President.

Ever since the illegal dissolution of Parliament more than thirteen months ago, the Constitutionalists have not ceased to demand the reconvocation of Parliament. They believe that no nation can lead a proper existence without the reign of law as opposed to that of force. They believe that the Constitution of the Republic, as the supreme law of the land, should be sacred and inviolable. They believe that even if Parliament, a new institution in this country, shows room for improvement, the changes should be made according to to the due process of law and not to be accomplished by an arbitrary dissolution dictated by generals supported by bayonets. If such acts be tolerated it would mean that in future any general with enough soldiers at his back could, rightly or wrongly, point to any clause of the laws of the land or any government institution in the country as objectionable to him and order a change to suit his ideas, ideas which originate more often from self-interest than a conception of public weal. With these beliefs they have made repeated representation to Peking to reconvoke the dissolved Parliament in order thus to uphold the sanctity of law.

So far from paying heed to those representations, the Peking Government has established an illegal, single-chambered legislature composed entirely of members appointed by itself and has ordered it to remake laws for parliamentary organisation and election. That accomplished, farcical elections are now being held of members of the new pocket Parliament which, nominally representing the whole country, in reality not only does not represent the Constitutionalist provinces, where of course no elections are held or are permitted by Peking to be held, but does not even represent the people of those provinces where elections are held on account of the corruption, open and rampant, practised at the so-called elections.

Finding argument and reason to be of no avail, the Constitutionalists have been compelled to the regrettable necessity of resorting to arms, since the militarists appear not to understand any argument save that of force. At the same time, no pains have been spared time and again to make clear that the sole aim of the Constitutionalist movement is to uphold the law and constitution and the sole claim is for restoration of the dissolved Parliament. If the order for reconvocation be issued today there will be peace tomorrow. Why need the delay in the performance of such a simple act of justice cause the country to be plunged a single hour more into the miseries of the most terrible of wars, civil war? On whom is the responsibility?

So far from attempting to reach a pacific settlement with the Constitutionalists, the militarists are making every exertion to crush them. Troops have been drawn from every part of the country that can be made to obey orders at the expense of the preservation of local good order. Funds which should be devoted to constructive purposes are diverted for war, and the remission of the Boxer Indemnity payments by the Allied Powers, though with best intentions, has but furnished the Peking militarists with more silver bullets against their Constitutionalist brothers. Finding funds still insufficient, they have resorted to borrowing, selling and mortgaging the richest mines, the stable revenues and the most profitable railways without the least scruple. They have revived a traffic forbidden even under Manchu regime by municipal law and international agreement, the opium traffic, and, what is worse, the Peking Government itself is the trafficker, buying the poison from the opium merchants and selling it to fellow citizens, thus making a handsome profit out of the transaction.

When one of their own number is suspected of sympathies with the Constitutionalist cause, he is invited by another general to his house and immediately, without even the semblance of a court-martial, is shot, and on the following day a Presidential decree is issued posthumously indicting him for his alleged crimes. Tuan's Militarist Government concludes important conventions with Foreign Powers in which the nation is committed to grave undertakings of unknown extent without Parliamentary sanction, and, in spite of the universal demand throughout the country, refuses to even publish the contents and allay the misgivings of the people. It has entered the war against Germany but has manifested no active participation in the war consonant with China's resources in man power and materials, while there is much evidence to show that the Allies have been exploited for the selfish interests of the militarists. Meanwhile, those provinces under the nominal authority of Peking are misgoverned by the military autocrats, floods and famine occur without proper relief or prevention, brigandage is rife, and even foreigners are held for ransom or murdered.

It is against this type of militarism, even worse than Prussianism because it masquerades under the guise of Republicanism, that the Constitutionalists are fighting. Besides the adhesion of the most powerful portion of the navy, they are in complete control of five rich and populous provinces, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan, Kweichow and Szechuen, which have declared their independence, while in others such as Hunan, Hupeh, Fukien, Shantung, Honan, Shensi, and Chekiang, there are Constitutionalist armies in the field who are in possession of large portions of territory, or there are local sympathisers who have already declared their adhesion to the good cause with cities and districts, or are ready to do so at the first opportunity. Parliament has been invited to assemble in Canton, that same Parliament the election and assembly of which in 1913 caused the Foreign Powers to accord recognition to the Chinese Republic, and there is every prospect that the necessary quorum of a majority of the membership will be obtained within a short time.

Perceiving the necessity for the formation of an effective and united government of the Constitutionalist Provinces and Forces, Parliament sitting in extraordinary session on the 18th of May, 1918, at Canton, reconstituted directors of the new Government. The purpose of the Military Government is not to bring about separation or secession but to uphold the cause of Constitutionalism and the principle of legalism. It is fighting to make China safe for democracy. It is fighting the same fight as the Allies are fighting in Europe, the fight against autocracy. The Constitutionalists are full aware that the wish of the Foreign Powers is the speedy restoration of peace—a wish which the Constitutionalists desire to see realised even more ardently than they but it can be secured only by opening the eyes of General Tuan and his associates to the fact that force cannot secure it, and it will be facilitated by the recognition of the Constitutionalist Government by the Foreign Powers so that in this way the Powers can contribute to the realisation of their wish. Confident of the justice of the cause, the undersigned, representing the Constitutionalist Provinces and forces of China state their case in plain and unvarnished language to the Governments of the Foreign Powers and submit it to the tribunal of the world's public opinion. They appeal to the Powers for support of their righteous cause and for the recognition of the Military Government.

Wu Ting-fang; Administrative Director and Minister of Foreign Affairs; sometime Minister of Foreign Affairs and Acting Prime Minister of the Republic; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, Spain, Mexico, etc.

Tsen Chun-hsuan; Administrative Director and Minister of the Interior; sometime Viceroy of Szechuen Province; Viceroy of Kwangtung and Kwangsi Provinces; President of the Board of Communications, Peking.

Tang Chi-yao; Administrative Director and Chief of the General Staff; Military and Civil Governor of Yunnan Province.

Lu Yung-ting; Administrative Director and Minister of War; Inspector-General of Kwangtung and Kwangsi Provinces; sometime Military Governor of Kwangtung.

Lin Pao-yi; Administrative Director and Minister of the Navy; Admiral Commanding the First Squadron of the navy.

Sun Yat-sen; Administrative Director; sometime Provisional President of the Republic.

Tong Shao-yi; Administrative Director; sometime Prime Minister of the Republic; President of the Board of Communications; Governor of Fengtien Province.

On behalf of the Administrative Directors of the Military Government of the Republic of China.

(Signed) Wu Ting-fang,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

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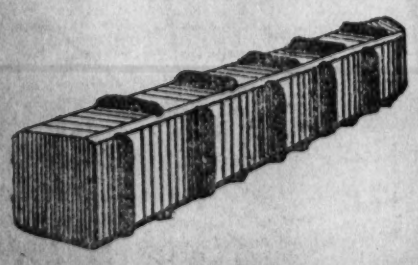

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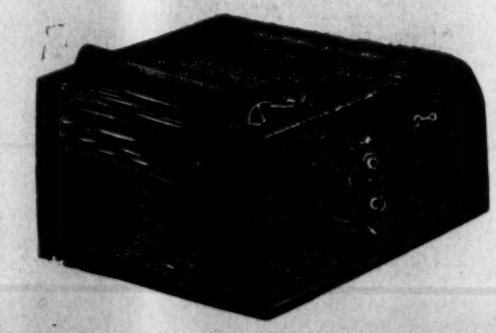

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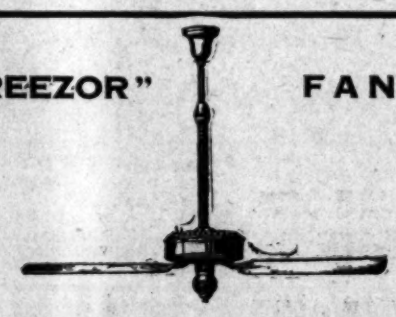

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CHINESE PRESS CALLED YOUNG BUT VIGOROUS

Editor Of Republican Daily News Makes Talk On Vernacular Papers

The Chinese newspaper was the subject of a talk by Mr. Chao Chung-hui, editor of the Republican Daily News, last night at the meeting of the Advertising Club at the Carlton Cafe. Although the Chinese press as an institution is but in its youthful stage, he pointed out, public opinion in Chinese through the agency of the newspaper has nevertheless been capable of many remarkable achievements. The strong influence of the press in moulding public opinion is elaborately demonstrated in the political history of China during the last ten years, he said.

The speaker asserted that there are only two kinds of newspapers today in China, the organ of the militarists and the organ of the democratic exponents. The first type can only be subscribed for by interested readers, so its circulation can never reach an appreciable number, hence its advertising space cannot compare favorably with the other kind, which in the long run will acquire greater force and influence.

A business meeting followed the speech and it was decided to offer the services of the club to the American Consulate in aiding to push the Fourth American Liberty Loan Drive in Shanghai. Members will prepare advertising copy, posters and publicity matter in connection with the campaign.

The club also decided to accept the invitation of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World to become an affiliated member of the organisation. The offer of the management of the Carlton Cafe to have the free use of one of its rooms was accepted.

More Money In U.S. Now Than Ever Before

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 19.—(Received by French Wireless Station). —There is more actual money, gold, silver and paper currency in the country at present than at any time in its history. The Treasury Department report shows that there is $5,509,700,000 more than last year, making an average of $52.44 for each person.

CUBA TO ESTABLISH CONSULATES IN JAPAN

Official Of Foreign Affairs Department Coming To Far East For Purpose

(American Wireless To Reuters)

A Pacific Port, August 19.—(Received by French Wireless Station). —Mr. F. F. Picrado of the Cuban Department of Foreign Affairs, has arrived here on his way to Japan to establish in the principal cities and ports consulates for the Republic of Cuba. His mission is the outcome of the new policy of Cuba to extend and increase her consular corps. He said that Cuban interest in the Pacific and the Orient have largely increased.

Shanghai Rifle Association

Monthly and Special Matches

The first August monthly cup competitions and the special long range—900 yards—competition of the Shanghai Rifle Association were held Monday morning and afternoon under fairly good weather conditions. Following are the results:

Monthly Competition

(200 yards).

"A" Class.

A. E. Dequine	45	(a)
W. T. Rose	44	
G. F. Ashley	44	
J. Macbeth	44	
A. M. Collaco	43	
C. Bedoni	42	
C. E. M. Thomson	41	
A. C. Davis	40	

"B" Class.

N. Mathieson	46	(b)
H. Lane	44	
H. J. Barnes	42	
T. Watanabe	40	
F. E. Hodges	37	
H. W. Lambert	37	
W. G. Smith	37	
G. F. Forshaw	36	
C. Chieri	30	
H. S. Benner	25	

"C" Class.

J. Bartolini	43	(b)
F. W. Snape	40	
G. Watanabe	33	
D. Kajiwara	32	
A. F. Gomes	32	
G. V. Jensen	31	
H. Bone	29	

"D" Class.

C. McBain	44	(c)
F. Gutierrez	35	
J. Zellensky	35	
H. Pickering	34	
E. M. Reid	33	
H. Robinson	34	
A. C. Godby	27	
K. Yamanaka	27	
A. L. Mottu	27	
C. E. Larsen	25	
R. Sasada	25	
L. Cattapan	21	
C. A. Sullivan	20	

(a) Winner of spoon and third leg on cup.

(b) Winner of spoon and first leg on cup.

(c) Winner of spoon and second leg on cup.

Special Competition

(900 yards).

"A" Class.

W. T. Rose	47	
C. E. M. Thomson	44	
T. C. Britton	43	
G. F. Ashley	42	

"B" Class.

H. Lane	45	
H. W. Lambert	40	
F. E. Hodges	33	
T. Watanabe	30	

"C" Class.

F. W. Snape	40	
J. Bartolini	31	
G. V. Jensen	23	
H. Bone	21	

"D" Class.

H. Pickering	32	
A. L. Mottu	19	
L. Cattapan	5	

W. T. Rose, H. Lane, F. W. Snape and H. Pickering are the winners of spoons.

Shanghai .303 Rifle Championship

Intending competitors are reminded that entries for this competition close September 4, at 5 p.m. Entrance fee $3.

The second monthly competition and long range competition—1,000 yards—will be held next Monday.

Cricket

'A' Co. vs. S. R. C.

"A" Company, British, S.V.C., and the Shanghai Recreation Club will meet today and tomorrow at 5 p.m. in a cricket match to be played on the S. R. C. ground.

The following will represent "A" Co.: W. E. Anderson, J. Cameron, W. H. Cooke, G. S. B. Cushnie, W. C. G. Clifford, T. Macdonald, F. Milner, R. Grimshaw, W. C. Foster, S. Vine, W. J. Monk (Captain).

Reserves: G. Forshaw, G. H. Coulton.

Volunteer Corps Orders

The following Corps orders were issued yesterday from headquarters by Major T. E. Trueman, Commandant:

No. 68.—Rations on Mobilisation. "Article VII Rations" in the Mobilisation Manual is cancelled, and a revised scheme with fixed scale of capitation allowances for rations, has been authorised by the Municipal Council.

Copies of Article VII Rations (revised) have been issued to Officers and N. C. Officers, and should be pasted in their Mobilisation Manuals.

No. 69.—Leave. Short leave has been granted to the following Officers:

Lieut. A. H. Swan	6-8-18 to 16-9-18
Capt. C. H. Godfrey	17-8-18 to 16-9-18
Capt. J. E. Murray	17-8-18 to 8-9-18
Lieut. G. L. Campbell	3-9-18 to 3-10-18

Today's Band Program

The following program will be played by the Band in the Public Garden today, weather permitting, beginning at 5:30 p.m.:

1. March—Folie Bergere ... Fletcher.
2. Overture—Tancredi ..... Rossini.
3. Waltz—Ideal Espanol .....Ralart.
4. Selection—The Pink Lady ...Caryll.
5. Waltz—Phryne ..... de Zuluetta.
6. Selection—The Spring Chicken ..... Monckton.

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-Charge.

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Of all chemists, 60 cents the phial, or post free from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Insurance is cheaper than Hospital Bills ---

How long would it take you, on your present salary, to pay for an extended stay in hospital? Probably months, when to that expense is added the ordinary cost of living.

AND YOU MAY BE FORCED INTO HOSPITAL AT ANY MOMENT !

At all times, during every season of the year, the individual living in the Far East is exposed to some disease or accident. Why not be prepared for emergencies, when the cost of insurance protection is merely nominal ?

Take Out an "XS" Policy

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Agent

Excess Insurance Co., Ltd.

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The answer to your floor covering problems.

Have you seen these Wonderful, Washable Rugs ?

Just step into your dealer and see the wonderful line of

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Now being displayed. We have brought the greatest covering value in the United States to China. Don't worry about the prices. They are so low you would hardly believe us if we told you.

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WEATHER

Misty and cooler weather. Moderate and variable breezes.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 21, 1918

The Voice of Democracy

YESTERDAY we dealt editorially with the summarised version of the manifesto issued by Dr. Wu Ting-fang embodying an appeal to the Allied Powers to accord recognition to the Military Government at Canton as a stepping-stone to peace in the country. We are now in possession of the full text of Dr. Wu's manifesto, reproduced elsewhere in our issue today. It deserves the most careful and sympathetic perusal by all those to whom the welfare and progress of China is not a matter of indifference. Dr. Wu undoubtedly voices the sentiments and aspirations of the great democracy of China, in spite of the fact that this democracy has been stifled and throttled by that survival of despotism in China which is taking such a long time to die out.

Without a doubt, Dr. Wu is the one figure in China today that stands out head and shoulders above the rest of his fellows in point of unalloyed patriotism and deep-seated respect for the principles of democracy. He is the grand old man of China whose mediation in 1911 and 1912 during and after the Chinese Revolution undoubtedly saved the country much bloodshed, and who on a later occasion sacrificed his well-earned leisure, which he had so jealously guarded, in order not to remain unresponsive to the call of his country on his services. If there is one man in China who deserves well of his country, it is Dr. Wu Ting-fang. His singleness of purpose and purity of motive cannot for one moment be gainsaid, for which reasen his pronouncement must carry all the greater weight. Back of him is an honorable and distinguished diplomatic record of which any man may feel justly proud, and now, in spite of advancing years, he once more raises his voice in protest against a system of rule which has furnished to the world the spectacle of a China torn and bleeding.

None but the most callous nature can be apathetic towards the struggle of a nation in the direction of freedom and progress, and it is therefore incredible that the Allied Powers, who have the well-being of China very close to their hearts, can treat Dr. Wu's plea as a voice in the wilderness. Such an attitude on the part of the Allied Powers, in face of the noble sacrifices they have been making for over four years to establish the supremacy of right over might is unthinkable, and we do not believe that they can remain unmoved by the ringing appeal addressed by Dr. Wu.

It is becoming clearer every day that unless the Powers step forward and work for the reinstatement of Dr. Wu Ting-fang and his supporters, there can be no peace in the country. The detractors of Dr. Wu Ting-fang must not forget that it was during his tenure of the portfolio of foreign affairs that China's protest against submarinism was addressed to Germany, diplomatic relations later severed and war finally declared on Germany. Dr. Wu was not given a chance to carry to its logical conclusion that signal event in the history of this country. In the course of his manifesto, he makes it clear that the Peking militarists were inspired by tainted motives when they decided to sanction the policy whereby China became a belligerent against Germany. Dr. Wu's contention is amply supported by the course of events. Impartial and unbiassed men can have no doubt in their minds that when the question of the declaration of war against Germany was referred to Parliament, the northern militarists were not "envisaging the question on its own merits," but that they were contemplating the use of the opportunity to consolidate and extend their own power and influence, and the militarists decided and knew from the outset that the assistance, financial, military and moral, which it was expected the Allies would accord to China when she entered the war would be turned for the purpose not of active pursuit of warfare against Germany but of furthering their own selfish ends.

General Tuan Chi-jui was holding at that time a conference of the militarists in Peking and men like Ni Shih-chung who, before their arrival at the conference, had been most strong in their opposition to even the mere rupture of relations with Germany, were now the strongest advocates of war. At this point, Dr. Wu recalls to our mind an incident of trickery and deception than which nothing cruder, grosser or more primitive could be conceived. By way of demonstrating their convictions in the matter of declaring war against Germany, the militarists, with the complicity of Tuan, on the day of the war debate in Parliament, sent a mob of vagabonds and street ruffians to the House of Representatives to clamor for war, assault some of the members known to be adverse to it and in fact besiege the house for several hours from early afternoon until late in the evening, while the police passively looked on and did nothing.

We will not weary our readers by a recapitulation of the events following the dismissal of Premier Tuan Chi-jui and his reinstatement in office. They constitute recent history which is fresh in the minds of those who have been intelligently following the course of affairs in this unhappy country. Suffice it to say that the Peking militarists have ruled China according to their caprice and cupidity without the necessary legal machinery to give sanction to national transactions. Important conventions of a most far-reaching character have been concluded with Foreign Powers in which the nation has been committed to grave undertakings of unknown extent without parliamentary sanction, and, in spite of the universal demand throughout the country, the Peking "Government" has flatly refused even to publish the contents and allay the misgivings of the people.

The Allies as well as the Chinese people have been shamefully exploited for the interests of the militarists. To the triple scourge of flood, famine and brigandage, has been added misgovernment and official dishonesty, until the country is veritably groaning under an intolerable burden of oppression and misrule. It is against this system of rule, which rests on force, "and which is even worse than Prussianism, because it masquerades under the guise of republicanism," that the Constitutionalists are fighting.

This is the plain, unvarnished truth of the situation in China today, as Dr. Wu points out. The oppressed people of China have a right to appeal to the Foreign Powers for assistance in setting up a united and stable government whose authority will be derived from the consent and will of the governed. And it is for the Allied Powers to decide whether they will continue to support the present Peking "Government" or will accord their moral and material support to those who are striving to set up a constitutional government in this country.

The Political Outlook

The Peking correspondent of the P. & T. Times comments as follows:—

The political situation in North China at the resent time is one of great interest, but very complicated and difficult to understand, there being such a great difference of opinion among the various political parties and factions. One of the most interesting political moves, and one that is gaining considerable ground in high official circles in Peking and Tientsin, is the proposal that the disputes and internal struggles shall first be solved before the election of the next formal President is carried out. This idea is said to have originated in the mind of Hsu Shih-chang, and is being supported by a large number of politicians, the Anfu Club excepted. It is stated that the Tao-lunhui, a branch of the dissolved Chinputang has adopted this as its fundamental policy in Parliament, and the same policy is being adopted by a number of independent factions. The various Parliamentary factions are busy opening meetings for the discussion of their future policy and to work out a schedule for their future activities.

The majority of them have agreed to support Hsu Shih-chang for the Presidential chair. The Anfu Club and the Chiaotung Clique, whose opinions and policy towards these questions have not been definitely defined, are being closely watched by the public, as they are the factions controlling the majority vote in Parliament, providing they all hang together. Mr. Liang Shih-yi is expected to arrive within the next few days, when new political developments are expected. The people are greatly interested in the result. The struggle and friction among the various parties are most strong. All of them are making use of the newspapers and news agencies to spread reports and rumors with the object of bringing about discord and to throw discredit on their opponents. For this reason all kinds of wild rumors are rife here, and this is doing much to create a feeling of unrest among the poorer classes. It is also stated in high official circles that the President and the Premier are again at daggers drawn, and that each is trying to frustrate the plans of the other, and to bring about the other's downfall. It is now almost impossible to believe the reports in the native press, as they are all coloring their news for the purpose of bolstering up their own particular party. General Chang Tso-lin is still increasing his force of braves along the Peking-Tientsin section of the Mukden railway in order to guard against any untoward event which may occur at any moment.

The Art Of War By General Ferdinand Foch

The Single And Supreme Authority Over The Allied Armies In The Greatest Battle In History

General Foch delivered before the War College of France a series of lectures on the art of war. These lectures have been translated by an officer of the French army. The lectures tell in simple words how the greatest modern battles are planned and fought. They tell how and why victorious generals often fight DEFENSIVE battles as preludes to OFFENSIVE, DECISIVE battles; how reserves are placed and used until the supreme moment. Every soldier in this war and every civilian interested in war will want to read these articles by the man described by Marshal Joffre as the greatest strategist in Europe. In one chapter he describes by anticipation the exact conditions of the great battle of the Marne, and he gives the principles on which he acts as supreme commander of all the allied armies. The first lecture follows:

Over the door of the building in which these lectures are given these words appear: "War College."

Can these words be used together—War and College?

How can we conceive the study of such action, war which takes place on battlefields, under unforeseen conditions, in the face of danger; which takes advantage of surprise and strength, violence and brutality, in order to create panic through this other form of action, study, which thrives on repose, on method, on thought, on reasoning?

Can War Be Taught?

In short, can war be taught? Does its very nature allow it to be taught?

If the teaching of war is possible, what does it bear on, and to what extent?

What should be the nature of the teaching to prepare for action without which everything is useless when the struggle comes? Should we use classes, books, which, once understood, allow us to proceed on a campaign with the conviction of solving difficulties as they appear and of being infallibly victorious?

Finally, to what faculties of your spirit should the appeal be made in order to develop and train them, to prepare the man of action, and what predisposition is necessary on your part?

Such are the main questions to be decided in order to determine what methods to follow and to foresee possible results.

Instruction Neglected

The teaching of war goes back to the most ancient times, but it is not until 1882-1883 that we find in France any efficient and practical instruction in warfare.

Where was the difficulty? Was it to be found in the nature of the matter taught, in the true theory of war, or was it in the manner of teaching this theory after it was ascertained?

The difficulty was due to both causes.

The theories prevailing among us until that time were incorrect. They truly listed the different factors which affect the result of war: superiority of morale, of knowledge, of command, of armament, of supplies, of defense, etc. They truly explained that the result depended on such factors, but they divided them all into two classes:

1—The first were the moral advantages: quality of the troops, of the command, amount of energy shown, passions displayed, etc., which cannot be figured exactly as to quantity; all of these were systematically left out of a reasoned study and of a theory which it was desired to make a scientific one of war; or, rather, all of these were presumed to be equal on either side.

2—The second class comprised all material factors which influence results: armament, commissary, nature of the ground, numbers, etc., but which are far from being everything.

Effects Of Morale

At the same time that moral factors were eliminated as causes they were also eliminated as results. Defeat thus became the product of material factors, where as we shall find it later to really be a purely moral result, the result of a state of mind, of discouragement, of fear brought on the vanquished by a combined use of moral and material factors employed simultaneously by the victor.

The theory was, therefore, that to be victorious one must have numbers, better armament, bases of supplies, the advantage of terrain. The armies of the Revolution, Napoleon in particular, later answered: We are not more numerous, we are not better armed, but we shall beat you because by our planning we shall have greater numbers at the decisive points; by our energy, our knowledge, our use of weapons we shall succeed in raising our morale and in breaking down yours.

In such manner these theories, believed true because founded on mathematical bases, were entirely wrong because they had not considered the most important factor of all, whether it be a question of command or of execution, the human factor with its moral, intellectual and physical aspects.

War Not An Exact Science

They were fundamentally wrong because they tried to make of war an exact science. It was as if, in order to learn to ride and drive a horse, you were content to handle the figure of one, learning the names and positions of the different parts of its body. Who would dream of learning only thus to manage a horse, without taking into account its life, its blood, its temperament, without mounting the living animal itself?

The worst possible results came from theories of this nature. The teaching in our military schools was one bad result, as it also aimed only at the material side. Thus came these exclusive studies of ground, defenses, armament, organisation, administration, all more or less scientific but dealing only with the physical side of war.

As to the moral side, the side which results from human action, it was neither understood nor explained. It was, at best, dimly guessed at in historical studies roughly outlined as in the historical novel of adventure, stories of marvelous achievements, unexplainable if we do not allow for mysterious causes, directed perhaps by providence, like the wonderful genius of Napoleon—or his guiding star.

But in such a case instruction unavoidably resulted in superstition or fatalism, in the disbelief in work, in the uselessness of study, in mental laziness.

A man was gifted for war, or else he was not. It was necessary to go on the battlefield in order to find out.

Awakening Of 1870

The awakening came in 1870 when we found ourselves opposed to minds trained by a study of history and of particular cases. In this manner had Scharnhorst, Willisen and Clausewitz trained the Prussian mind since the beginning of the century.

In order to learn and understand war they had not been content to gaze on the tool with which it was to be waged, to assemble its material parts without taking into account the human side. In the records of history they had studied armies, troops on the move and at rest, with their needs, their feelings, their weaknesses, their powers of every nature. "Far from being an exact science, war is a frightful and passionate drama," says Jomini, and in that description is found the basic idea from which to start an efficient study.

Because of this special character of war, ignored in a scientific form of teaching, it had been said in other countries, particularly in France, that war could only be learned by war.

I do not wish to discuss the kind of experience which comes from such training, the special advantage given to the mind by habit of coming to decisions in the presence of a real adversary, and especially of resisting such emotion as naturally follows a blow.

No Studying On Field

Unfortunately such a school is no school. It can be neither opened nor closed for our instruction, and it is insufficient because it would give us no preparation for the opening stages of the next war.

As a matter of fact, there is no studying on the battlefield. It is then simply a case of doing what is possible to make use of what one knows. And in order to make a little possible one must know much.

This explains the weakness, in 1866, of the Austrians, who should have learned from the war of 1859, when they met Prussians who had not fought since 1815. The former had waged war without learning anything thereby; the latter had learned the art of war without fighting.

Two methods of learning war were therefore understood: the teaching on a mathematical basis of principles which neglected the human element and had shown themselves grossly insufficient, or the teaching of war by war itself. Both methods were wrong, and a new one had to be adopted which would not be based on any formula but on facts.

Military History Studied

The facts supplied by the military history of nations were examined. In order to understand the various phenomena of war each fact was picked up and scrutinised as under a microscope; every element was considered: time, place, weather, fatigue, moral conditions, etc. Such questions were studied as had had to be solved by those engaged in past operations, whether leaders of companies, of battalions or brigades or armies. The decisions made by them were criticised in the light of results obtained.

History must be the source of learning the art of war.

"The more an army lacks war experience," wrote General de Peucker, "the more it needs to make use of the history of war for its instruction. Although the history of war is no substitute for actual experience, it can be a foundation for such experience. In peace times it becomes the true method of learning war and of determining the invariable principles of the art of war."

This education, sprung from the teachings of history, has resulted in a theory of war which can be taught and which will be taught further, and in a doctrine which can be practised. In other words, there exist a certain number of invariable principles, of which the application varies according to circumstances.

Science And Theories

Dragomirow explained the same idea in the following words:

"Science and theory are two entirely different things, for every form of art can and should have its theory, but it cannot be made into a science. . . . Nobody would think today of claiming that there can be a science of war. That would be as absurd as a science of poetry, of painting, of music. But it does not follow that there is no theory of war, just as there is a theory of the arts of peace. Such theory alone does not create the Raphaels, the Beethovens, the Shakespeares, but it endows them with a technique without which they could not attain the heights they reach.

"The theory of the art of war does not claim to produce Napoleons, but it teaches the properties of troops and ground. It points out the examples, the masterpieces achieved in the art of war, and in such manner it smooths the way for those who have natural military ability.

"It does not give to any man the satisfaction of thinking that he knows all there is to be known when as a matter of fact he only knows a part. Recipes for creating masterpieces such as Austerlitz, Friedland, Wagram, for conducting such campaigns as that of 1799 in Switzerland or for winning battles such as that of Koenigsgratz, we cannot obtain from theory. But it does explain these models as types for study, not to be blindly imitated but rather that the pupil may absorb their spirit and obtain inspiration from them.

A Theory Of War

"If theory went wrong, it is due to the fact that very few theorists had seen war."

We find, therefore, a theory of war; it is made up in the first place of a number of principles:

Principle of economy of power;
Principle of freedom of action;
Principle of free disposal of power;
Principle of protection, etc.

The existence of such principles has been discussed, and later on their soundness. Napoleon, however, wrote:

"The principles of war are those which have guided the great leaders whose achievements have been handed down to us by history."

Napoleon believed in principles of war. By studying the achievements of great leaders these principles are learned. It is not surprising, therefore, that the same principles are found by us in a study of the wars of Napoleon.

We can conclude that the art of war, like every other art, has its theory, its principles, or it would not be an art.

Applying The Principles

But the teaching of war's principles does not aim at creating mere platonic knowledge. To understand the principles without knowing how to apply them would be useless, but understanding brings assurance, wise decisions, the power of action.

"When a soldier," says General de Peucker, "knows that he knows, when he feels that what he has learned will enable him to steer easily through difficult circumstances, his character is strengthened; he acquires the ability to make wise decisions and to put them in practice efficiently.

"On the other hand, any man who realises his ignorance, of his need of advice from others, is always perplexed, undecided and ready to lose all confidence.

Von Moltke's Precept

"Strength of mind is of primary importance in a soldier, but where can energy lead if he lacks sufficient instruction to know which goal to aim for or what means can put it within reach?"

Marshall von Moltke explains it thus:

"The teaching of military facts is especially intended to cause the pupil to use his knowledge (that is, the theory which has been taught him). A double result of this nature cannot be obtained if the instructor merely lectures and the pupil merely listens. It can be obtained, however, quite naturally when the teacher adds to his technical instruction some forms of practice in the course of which the matters taught are applied to specific cases."

Such is the method used: first learn the rules, then apply them to specific cases. It will be shown later what is meant by "specific cases."

Training Of Officers

Writing along the same lines, General de Peucker adds: "Officers must be trained constantly to act independently, in order to develop in them the power of using their theoretical knowledge in the practical questions of life. . . . To dimly realise some scientific truth does not necessarily mean that it can be found again later by reasoning. It is a long way from conception to the precious ability of turning acquired military knowledge into the foundation of our decisions.

"Between these two things, scientific conception and art of command, there is an enormous step which the method of teaching must enable a pupil to take if it is to be an efficient method."

Thus appear both the method to be used and the goal to be reached: to pass from scientific conception on to the art of command, from a truth known and understood on to the practical application of such truth.

How can sound judgment and decision be trained in a school?

This enormous step was successfully taken by the Prussians, as shown by the chiefs of their advance guards who in 1866, recently graduated from their schools, undertook the operations of that campaign with an assurance, and, therefore, an energy of execution, believed until then to belong only to men who had fought much and well.

Art Of Quick Action

Let us do as they did, and for that purpose make use of practical teaching embodying the application to specific cases of invariable principles gleaned from history. In this manner can experience be prepared, the art of command learned, and finally the habit acquired of acting correctly without having to reason.

I have spoken of specific cases because in war there are none but specific cases; everything is individual, and there is no duplication.

The elements of a war problem, to begin with, are only seldom certain, they are never definite. Everything is in a constant state of change. These elements have therefore only a relative value instead of the absolute values used in a problem of mathematics.

Where only one company of men has been sighted at a certain hour a battalion is found when attacking shortly later.

A regiment of 3,000 rifles properly handled means, after a few days of campaigning, 2,800 rifles; with a smaller amount of care it may mean only 2,000 rifles. Variations in morale are at least equivalent. How can we compare two regiments?

They represent under a same name two bodies absolutely different. Sickness, fatigue, strain of every

(Continued on Page 7)

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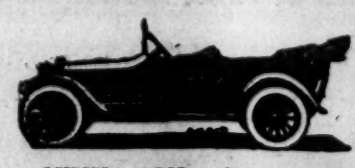

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

BY GOLLY I WISH I COULD GIT IN THIS FIGHT I'D LIKE TO BE AN OFFICER.
YOU HAVE TO THINK VERY QUICKLY TO BE AN OFFICER
BUY WAR SAVING STAMPS NOW
I NEVER THINK WHEN I'M FIGHTIN.
LET US SUPPOSE THAT YOU ARE A CAPTAIN IN COMMAND.
BUY WAR SAVING STAMPS NOW
WELL - I'D RATHER BE A GENERAL AS LONG AS YOU ARE SUPPOSIN'!
ON BOTH SIDES OF YOU ARE PERPENDICULAR ROCKS OF GREAT HEIGHT - AN ADYSS IN THE REAR - THE ENEMY IN FRONT - OUT NUMBERING YOU TEN TO ONE WHAT WOULD YOU DO?
BY GOLLY - I'D RESIGN..
?
GEO MCMANUS

The Art Of War

(Continued From Page 6)

kind influence different units in different ways. Some of them soon cease to have any fighting value and become mere groups of starving, sick, worn-out men.

Variation Of Tactics

The same applies to the tactical situation which varies correspondingly; the advantage of one of the opponents is not always the opposite of the advantage of the other.

Suppose a convoy is to be escorted by one, attacked by the other; evidently the method of combat will not be the same for both sides. On the same ground, under the same conditions of time and space it will be necessary to proceed along different lines in either case.

The same regiment, the same battalion, will not fight in the same manner when pursuing a beaten enemy or engaging a fresh opponent, although in both cases they employ the same men, the same rifles, the same supplies.

Again, the same thing applies to two advance guard engagements: one can never be quite similar to the other as regards dispositions to be taken, because while they are both governed by similar considerations the ground varies in either case and there are differences in time and space.

Individuality Of Cases

Each case is therefore individual and has distinctive factors to be considered: ground, condition of the troops, tactical situation, etc., which make it a special problem. Certain considerations acquire unusual importance, others lose some.

From this lack of similarity in different problems results the impossibility of working them out from memory alone, and the only correct answer can be found in the correct use of invariable principles adapted to the special circumstances.

Invariable principles adapted to the special circumstances of every problem, does not that method take us back to the anarchy of ideas which it had been thought to replace by one general formula, a universal theory?

As a matter of fact it does not take us back to such a condition because a similarity is bound to come in the adaptation of invariable principles to different cases, as the result of a similar manner of considering the question: in a manner that is purely objective.

'The Objective Manner'

From a similar manner of considering questions will come a similar manner of understanding them, and from the similar manner of understanding comes a similar manner of action. The latter soon becomes instinctive.

In war there is but one manner of considering every question, that is the objective manner. War is not an art of pleasure or sport, indulged in without other reason as one might go in for painting, music, hunting or tennis which can be taken up or stopped at will.

In war everything is co-related. Every move has some reason, seeks some object; once that object is determined it decides the nature and importance of the means to be employed. The object in every case is the answer to the question which faced Verdy du Vernois as he reached the field battle at Nachod.

Realising the difficulties to be overcome he seeks in vain through his memory for an example or a principle which will show him what to do. No inspiration comes.

"To the devil," says he, "with history and principles! After all, what is my objective?" And his mind is immediately made up. Such is the objective manner of handling a problem. A move is considered in relation to the objective in the widest sense of the word: What is the objective?

Use Of Every Means

This similar manner of considering questions and of understanding them causes a similar manner of action. But what follows is an unrestricted application of every means to the objective sought. The habit once formed of thus studying and acting on many specific cases, it will be instinctively and almost unconsciously that the work is done.

Verdy du Vernois is an instance, "To the devil," says he, "with history and principles." Yet he makes use of his knowledge of history and principles; without training along such lines, without the acquired habit of reasoning and deciding he would have been unable to face a difficult situation.

Having determined on principles and the method of applying them we cannot cease our learning. That would give us a dry skeleton unsuited to the nature of war and its endless variations.

Higher Branches Of War

To add to our studies we shall consider (also in the light of history) the higher branches of war. Teaching may here be less didactic, but it will not be less profitable.

"The roads which lead to knowledge are the road of history and that of philosophy; both can and must complete one another to promote knowledge of war and to prepare power which, perfected by instruction in peace time, must finally as the art of leading troops bring in war such results as come from the wisest counsel, the strongest will." (Von Scherf).

Napoleon said:

"One may teach tactics, military engineering, artillery work about as one teaches geometry. But knowledge of the higher branches of war is only acquired by experience and by a study of the history of the wars of great generals. It is not in a grammar that one learns to compose a great poem, to write a tragedy."

Which does not means that grammar must not be learned, but that in every art a knowledge of the principles is not synonymous of a power to create.

Practise Of Strategy

After having learned our grammar and seen how it is applied we shall examine some masterpieces to see how the human mind works in the higher branches of the art, in strategy especially. You shall see how strategy is expressed and you will understand then that while it can be easily understood after it has been practised, the practise of it is not easy.

Marshal von Moltke explains the nature of strategy and the best means of learning to employ it.

"What is needed is, in the face of specific cases, to appreciate the situation as it is, with its unknown factors, to judge wisely of what is visible, to guess at the unknown, to come quickly to a decision, and to finally act with energy.

"One must consider two factors, the first of which is known: one's own will, the other unknown: the will of the opponent. To these must be added factors of another kind, impossible to forsee, such as the weather, sickness, railroad accidents, misunderstandings, mistakes, in short all factors of which man is neither the creator nor master, let them be called luck, fate or providence.

"War must not, however, be waged arbitrarily or blindly. The laws of chance show that these factors are bound to be as often as unfavorable to one or the other opponent.

'Efficiency Wins'

"The general, therefore, who in every specific case takes, if not the best dispositions, at least efficient dispositions, has always a prospect of attaining his objective.

It is evident that a theoretical knowledge is not sufficient to that end; there must be a free, practical, artistic development of the qualities of mind and character, resting, of course, on a previous military education and guided by experience, whether it be the experience of military history or actual experience in war."

After discussing whether strategy is an art or a science, he ends:

"Strategy is a system of expedients. It is more than a science. It is knowledge applied to actual life, the development of the original guiding thought in accordance with constant changes of events, it is the art of acting under the pressure of the most difficult circumstances."

Such is the opinion of Von Moltke, known as the man who "did well whatever he did," an appreciation barely sufficient for a man who raised to the point of genius his method of serving his country.

Strategy Is Sense

Here is his axiom: "Take efficient dispositions," and for that purpose, "develop freely, practically, artistically the qualities of mind and character through a previous military education, either of military history or of actual experience in war."

Which is another way of saying that strategy is only the result of character and common sense; that in order to reach the field with that double faculty one must have developed it by practise, taken a military post-graduate course, studied and solved specific cases.

That is the method which we shall follow, and in the applications arising from our studies of strategy you will also see evidence of the doctrine or discipline of intellect, a similar manner of considering problems resulting from a similar manner of approaching a question: objectively; a similar manner of handling it afterwards; unrestricted application of every means to the objective sought.

Moreover, a study of history along these lines will be for us not only a means of learning but also a road to discovery, and in that manner a way of developing instruction.

The technical means of war: railroads, aeroplanes, telegraphy have increased so that: "Today the general-in-chief can no longer direct everything. Even a genius requires a staff of helpers filled with initiative and thoroughly trained. How much more will a general not of unusual merit need to be assisted. The command of an army is too complex for a single man. At the same time, certain technical questions require special knowledge" (Von der Goltz).

Staff To Run Armies

And so, lacking a sufficient genius, where can we find the means of efficiently carrying through the undertaking, war with such masses of men, unless it be in a body of officers rendered efficient by method, by work, by science, guided by a similar spirit, obeying to the same mental discipline, and numerous enough to handle and guide the heavy machinery of modern armies?

We must first understand truths, and therefore have an open mind, without prejudice, ready-made ideas, or theories blindly accepted merely because they rest on tradition. One standard alone—that of reason. Then we must apply these truths to specific cases, on the map at first, on the ground later, the battlefield ultimately.

Let us not look for similarities, let us not appeal to our memory, it would desert us at the first cannon shot, and let us avoid all charts or formulae. We wish to reach the field with a trained power of judgment; it only needs to have us to train it, to have us begin training it today. Let us for that purpose seek the reason of things; that will show us how to use them.

Training Brings Results

It is necessary, finally, to employ unconsciously some truths. For that purpose they must be so familiar to us to have entered into our bones, to be a component part of ourselves.

Those are happy who are born believers, but they are not numerous. Neither is a man born learned or born muscular. Each one of us must build up his faith, his beliefs, his knowledge, his muscles. Results will not spring from any sudden revelation of light, as by a stroke of lightning. We can only obtain them through a continued effort at understanding, at assimilation. Do not the simplest of arts make the same requirements? Who would expect to learn in a few moments, or even in a few lessons, to ride, etc.?

The work is here a constant appeal to thought; taking only preconceived dispositions, noting ideas as they come, after the study of a map determining the elements of doctrine which now seem proven, after the correction of work bringing one's ideas closer to those of the teacher.

Learn To Think

Then only do minds stretch in accordance with the study undertaken; principles are absorbed to the extent of becoming the basis of decisions taken. You will be asked later to be the brains of an army; I say unto you today: "Learn to think."

In the presence of every question considered independently and by itself, ask yourselves first, "What is the objective? That is the first step toward the state of mind to be attained; that is the direction sought—purely objective. "There is no genius who tells me suddenly and in secret what I must say or do in any circumstance unexpected by others; it is reflection, meditation." (Napoleon).

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, August 16.—Today's metal prices were:

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f.o.b. nominal	122	5	0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f.o.b.	137	0	0
Lead L. B. c.i.f. per ton	Nominal		
Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b. nett	29	0	0
Quicksilver, second hand ex warehouse f.o.b. (1s. extra in flask)	Nominal		
Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London or Liverpool (less 5%)	Nominal		
Standard Tin (cash)	235	10	0
Spelter (ordy soft) f.o.b.	52	0	0
Galvanised Sheets 24 Gauge f.o.b.	28	5	0
Standard Tin (3 months)	235	10	0

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Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Every Bedroom with private Bath & Toilet.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

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British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98

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FRAZAR & CO.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, August 20, 1918.

Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate.
@ 4/10=Tls. 4.14
@ exch. 72.8=Mex.$5.68
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 115=Tls. 86.96
@ 72.8=Mex. $119.45
Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 72.575
S'hai Gold Bars 978 touch Tls. 289
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1825
Native Interest ..... .06

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	48 11/16d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 27.25
Ex. N. Y. on London	T.T. $4.76 1/2

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 4/10
London	Demand 4/10 1/2
India	T.T. 322 1/2
Paris	T.T. 660
Paris	Demand 662
New York	T.T. 115
New York	Demand 115 1/2
Hongkong	T.T. 70
Japan	T.T. 46 1/2
Batavia	T.T. 222 1/2
Singapore	T.T. 48 1/2

Banks Buying Rates

London	Demand 4/11d.
London	4 m/s. Cdts. 5/-d.
London	4 m/s. Docy. 5/0 1/2d.
London	6 m/s. Cdts. 5/0 1/2d.
London	6 m/s. Docy. 5/0 1/2d.
Paris	4 m/s. 685
New York	0/d. Docy. 116 1/2
New York	4 m/s. 119

Roubles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate for Roubles
Roubles 1,150 .....=Tls. 100 nom.
Roubles 100....=Mex. $12.00 nom.

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR AUGUST

Shk. Tls.	3.75 @ 4/9 1/2		£1
"	1 @ 645 1/2	Francs	7.39
"	4.75 @ 1141/2	Gold	£1
"	1 @ 46 1/2	Yen	2.38
"	1 @ 16	Rupees	4.00
"	1 @ —	Roubles	—
"	1 @ 1.20	Mex.	$1.50

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, August 20, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
H'kong and S'hai Banks $585.00
S.M.C. 5 1/2% Debs. 1914 @ Tls. 76.50
S.M.C. 6% Debs. 1916 @ Tls. 88.00
Shanghai Docks Tls. 135.00
Telephones Tls. 82.50
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 9.15
Pengkalans Tls. 4.25

Unofficial
Shanghai Docks Tls. 135.00 Cash
Shanghai Docks Tls. 140.00 Oct
Sumatras Tls. 67.50
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord) Tls. 9.25 Sept.

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

Shanghai, August 20, 1918.

BUSINESS DONE

Official
Weeks @ Tls. 13.50 cash

Unofficial
S'hai Sumatras @ Tls. 67.50 cash

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, August 16.—Today's silver prices were:
Bar Silver Spot: 48 1/16d. quiet.
Previous quotation, London, Aug. 15:
Bar Silver Spot: 48 1/16d. quiet.
Fixed by Government as maximum price.

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, July 31 and August 1.—Following were the prices realised at the auction this week:

Sheet:		Singapore per lb.
Smoked Fine Ribbed	@ cents	50 1/2/46
Smoked Good Ribbed	" "	47 /32
Smoked Fine Plain	" "	Nil
Smoked Good "	" "	Nil
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed	" "	Nil
Unsmoked Good Ribbed	" "	Nil
Unsmoked Fine Plain	" "	31 1/2
Crepe:		
Fine Pale Thin	" "	50 1/2/45
Good Pale Thin	" "	45 /38
Good Pale Blanket	" "	43 /40
Good Brown "	" "	Nil
Fine Brown	" "	39 /32
Good Brown	" "	33 /25
Good Dark	" "	25 1/2/15
Barky	" "	15 1/2/5 1/2
Scrap:		
Virgin and Pressed	" "	19 1/2/14
Loose	" "	22 /11
Sheet:		
Cupwashing	" "	28 /25

Catalogued for sale: 2,644,590 lbs. (about 1,181 tons).
Sold: 1,511,877 lbs. (about 675 tons).

Our auction started yesterday morning very dull with only few buyers operating. Although prices improved slightly in the afternoon, the tendency was quiet all through, and of a total of about 1,180 tons catalogued for sale only about 675 tons changed hands at the auction.

Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet sold yesterday morning between 46 and 49 cents, advanced in the afternoon to 50 1/2 cents for a few parcels and 51 cents for one exceptional lot, whereafter the price dropped gradually to 48 1/2 cents, which was the average of the day.

Fine Pale Crepe sold between 45 and 50 1/2 cents, the average being about 49 cents.

The top prices taken at 50 1/2 cents for both standard grades a decline on the week of 2 1/2 cents for Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet and 1 cent for Fine Pale Crepe.

Good Ribbed Smoked Sheet and Good Pale Crepe met with a moderate demand at price 2-3 cents lower than last week, and many lots had to be withdrawn on account of high limits or for want of offers.

Only one lot of Plain Unsmoked Sheet was sold at the auction.

Brown Crepes met with a fair demand at a decline of about 2 cents per lb. Clean Dark Crepe shows a similar decline, whereas lower Dark and Barky Crepes were difficult of sale and sold at about 3 to 5 cents below last week's average. A few lots of Scrap found buyers at comparatively good prices.

At the continuation of the sale this morning Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet sold between 50 1/2 and 47 cents, and one lot of Fine Pale Crepe at 50 cents. Towards the close the interest fell off, and most lots had to be withdrawn for want of offers. The tendency is easy.

Meyer and Measor.

WEEKLY SILVER REPORT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 16.—Samuel Montague's weekly silver report states that a change in the price of silver is not likely to occur unless the cost of transport from America alters.

Shanghai exchange is remarkably firm and business is reported to have been done as high as 5/0 1/4 although the cabled official rate is 4/10d.

The United States Treasury Department on July 3 stated that sixty-four million silver dollars had been melted down, most of which had been exported to India.

United States Tires
Are Good Tires

Hongkong Market

In their report for week ending August 16, Messrs. Moxon and Taylor write as follows:

The week under review has been rather interferred with by bad weather, Thursday being absolutely blank.

Rates continue to be well supported and a fair business has been done with the above exception.

Shanghai after slight variations continues steady with a fair demand for most stocks.

Banks.—Hongkong Banks are now quoted $615 sellers ex dividend, and, owing to the continued rise in Exchange the market is weak.

Marine Insurances.—Cantops are wanted at $355, North China at Tls. 125 and Unions at $910.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires have buyers at $152 and Hongkong Fires at $325.

Shipping.—Douglases have been steadily quoted $85 1/2 for cash with little business passing. Steamboats are wanted at $21 and Star Ferries are a weak market at $29. Preferred Indos are wanted at $31 and Deferred Indos have again come to business at $146. Shells at 110/- are in strong demand.

Refineries.—China Sugars have buyers at $83 for cash. Malabons have changed hands at $40, buyers now offering $39.

Oils and Mining.—Raubs at $2.90, Urals at 25/-, Tronohs at 36/- and Kailans at 47/- are all unaltered from last week. Langkats continue to offer at Tls. 16 1/4.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves after business at $92 and $92 1/2 are now quoted $93 buyers. Hongkong Docks have continued their advance and $145 is freely offered for cash. Shanghai Docks after a slight set-back are now quoted Tls. 134 September in the North.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Centrals at $100, Hotels at $94, and Lands at $97 have all been dealt in at quotations. Humphreys have buyers at $7.80, Kowloon Lands at $30 and West Points at $71.

Electric Companies.—Hongkong Electrics after business at $67 have been dealt in at $65. Hongkong Trams are quoted $7.10 cum the dividend of 7d. per share. China Lights are wanted at $5 1/2.

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos are wanted at $10 and Dairy Farms are offering at $29. Ropes could be placed at $30 and Providents at $7.60. Cements are easier on last week's rates, business being done at $7.90 for cash. Powells or wanted at $8.40 and Waterboats at $11 1/2.

Exchange.—The Demand Rate on London is 3/5 7/16 and the T. T. selling rate on Shanghai is 68 3/4.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, August 5.—Today's rubber prices were:
Plantation First Latex Crepe:
Spot: 2s. 1 1/4d. paid.
October to December: 2s. 2 3/4d. value.
Tendency of Market: Quiet.
Previous quotation, London, Aug. 15:
Spot: 2s. 1 1/2d. paid.
October to December: 2s. 2 1/2d. buyers.
Tendency of Market: Very dull.

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, Aug. 16.—Today's rates prices and deliveries were:

Consols 2 1/2% for account, 57d.

Cheques on London at Paris, Fr. 27.00.

T. T. on London at New York, G.$4.76 3/4.

Bar Silver Spot, 48 11/16d.

Bank of England rate of discount, 5%.

Market Rate of Discount, 3 1/4%.

Cotton; Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridies, 30.19d.

Cotton; M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal, 17.68d.

Cotton; Good Middling Texas 1 1/16 inch Staple, 23.72d.

Plantation Rubber September, 2s. 1 1/2d. paid.

Hornsbys 8 1/4 lb. Shirtings, 34s.

Calverts 10 lb. Shirtings, Taylors 40s. Yarn, unquoted.

Amusements

ST. GEORGE'S CINEMA
BUBBLING WELL.

August 21st
LAST NIGHT
The International Vaudeville Co.
Entire and complete change of Programme
Mlle. Argella, *Operatic Singer*
Mlle. Rieuse, *Dancer*
Mr. Geo. Roger, *Comedian*
Smith and Bella Jackson, *American Dancers*
Los Yerar, *Dancers*
and
"Simon The Jester"
Pathe Gold Rooster Play in Five Parts

ISIS THEATRE

Programme for Monday to Wednesday, 19th to 21st August.

"THE SECRET KINGDOM"
9th and 10th Episodes

"TILLY WORKS FOR LIVING"
Amusing Drama.

"THE LADDER OF LIFE"
Interesting Comedy.

"HER CANDY KID"
Laugh provoking Triangle Comedy.

New Programme every Thursday

One Night Only
First Three Episodes
"TREY OF HEARTS"

A company of special Peking Jugglers and Acrobats, has been specially engaged to appear during intervals from Thursday next.

Every Thursday, continuation of "TREY OF HEARTS."
New Programme on Friday next.

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE — Tonight

The latest Pathe Gold Rooster Play

"THE SPENDER"
"THE SPENDER"

featuring
Geo. Probert—Alma Martin—Sam Ryan
Geo. Probert—Alma Martin—Sam Ryan

These three well known stars give to this story their best work and as a result you have a film play worthy of ranking with the finest films yet produced by Pathe.

Mack Sennett's Bunch of Comedians
Mack Sennett's Bunch of Comedians
IN
"The Game Old Knight"
"The Game Old Knight"

No need to boost this bunch—it means 1,000 feet of real fun.

Pathe's British Gazette — "The Picture Newspaper"

Olympic Theatre

Programme
for
August 21st and 22nd

"How Certain-Teed Are Made"

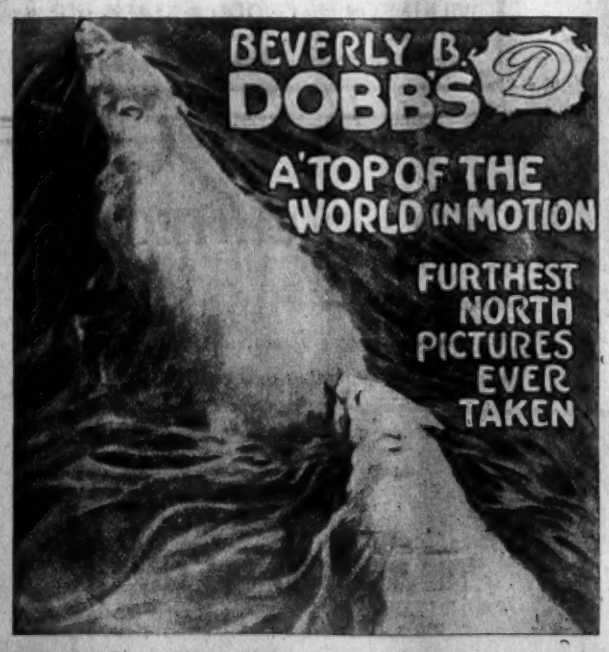
"THE INTRIGUE"
Five Parts

"She Took A Chance"
Comedy

"Their Cheap Vacation"
Comedy

TONIGHT!
at the
Victoria Theatre
Pauline Frederick
IN
A gripping photoplay of love duplicity and a strange case of mistaken identity
"ASHES OF EMBERS"
Six Parts
In which true love amid poverty toil and selfish love amid luxury and millions battle for supremacy.

Bright Lights! **Follow the Crowds** *Bright Music!*
TO
The Eldorado
"The Home of Refined Dancing"
Prof. Martinez Orchestra
First-Class Floor! **Everything No. 1** *First-Class Service!*



APOLLO THEATER
Beginning Thursday Evening, August 22nd
Alaska
The Original Arctic Motion Pictures Marvelous
Fearless ESKIMOS and Daring HUNTERS Conquering Wild Animals in Their Native Haunts
THRILLING AND REALISTIC SCENES
1,000 Scenes Portraying Scenic Grandeur and Weirdness of the Land of the Midnight Sun
$200,000 WONDER SENSATION
Indorsed by Scientists, Press and Public everywhere shown. Most marvelous Portrayl of Arctc life ever seen

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves ..... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoote	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana
Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency

G. LION,
Manager.
1 French Bund, Shanghai.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 19,500,000
$34,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
T. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowak	Vladivostock
Hailan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
managers for China, Japan and India.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road,

Capital $541,000.00
Reserve Fund $11,000.00
Deposits (June 30, 1918) $2,688,000.00

Cable and Telegraphic Address:
"COMSAVBANK"
Telephone: Central 4522.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at 4% per annum.

Pocket Saving Banks.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital .. $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital 12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund $1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,933.68

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Account at 2 per cent. per annum, on Dollar Current Account at 1 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.
Shanghai, 1st August, 1918.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin
Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt,) and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London; Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama, Japan.

Capital Subscribed . Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000

London Bankers:
The London County, and Westminister and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Los Angeles	S. Francisco
Buenos Ayres	London	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dalny	Mukden	Singpore
Hankow	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Harbin	Newchwang	Sydney
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Honolulu	Osaka	Tokio
Kaiyuen	Peking	Tsinanfu
Kobe	Rangoon	Tsingtau

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid) .....H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund .....H.$ 240,000.00
Investment reserve fund H.$ 40.000

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and surplus .....U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits .....U.S. $1,173,000

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon.
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahia, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo, Valparaiso.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts oppened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital . Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

MITSUI BANK, Ltd

SHANGHAI BRANCH
3 Foochow Road

Capital (Paid-up) .....Yen 20,000,000
Reserve .....Yen 13,950,000
Head Office: Tokio, Japan.
President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui

Branches:
Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimonoseki, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Fukagawa, (Tokio), Otaru.

Bankers:
London; Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd.
The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: The National City Bank of New York.
The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Every description of Banking and Foreign Exchange Business Transacted.

J. KENJOH, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 650,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

26 The Bund.
9751

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Paid-Up
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
N. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA

Branches:
Important places in Japan
London, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Honolulu, Bombay and Hankow.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA,
Manager.

Telephones:—
2318 Manager. 4663 Compradore.
2350 Gen. Office. 4621 Nights only.
3536 General Office.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(formerly known as The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank, Ltd.)

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 266,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai
14, Peking Road.
Telephone Nos. 2613 and 2614.

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager,
O. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(Netherland Trading Society.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461, (about £966,288)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches:

Pandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tebing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djember	Penang	Telok-Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Kota-Radja	Semarang	
Langsa	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG,
Manager.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Rsc.
Today							
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe via U.S. A.			15.00		..	..	14.30
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe	Suwa maru	15.00	..	..	..	..	14.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..		..	..	21.00
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, Honolulu, U.S. & Europe	Korea maru	..		a14 00			12.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin		..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Japan, Canada, U. S. & Europe	Korea maru	14.00	..		..	..	13.30
Nagasaki	do	..		..	..	b 5 00	14.30
Hongkong		..	9.30	..	..	..	..
N'saki, Kobe, Yhama, Canada, U. S. & Europe via Canada			16.00	..	..	..	15.30
H'kong, S'apore, C'mbo India and U. Kingdom via Suez			13.00	..	..	..	12.30
Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	10.00	..	..	..	..	9.30
Hongkong and Canton		12.00	..	..	..	..	11.30
Hongkong, S.Ports, Australia, Straits, C'lon, India & Europe		12.00	..	..	..	..	11.30
Chefoo and Tientsin	Haisming	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Peking and T'tsin (Every day	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
T'tsin (Daily except Sunday)		..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow		..	17.00		..	..	..
Ningpo			15.00		..	..	..
Tomorrow							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Newchwang	Toonan	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Taisang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong and Canton	China	8.30	..	..	..	..	8.00
Manila	hina	8.30	..	..	..	..	8.00
Swatow and Hongkong		..	17 00	..		..	..
Hongkong		..	8.30	..	..	..	..
Friday, August 23.							
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Suiyang	14.00		..	..	..	13.30
Amoy and Hongkong			13.30	..	..	..	
Japan and Russia	Simbrisk	14.30	..	..	..	..	14 00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00		..	..	..	21.00
Tsingtao & Dalny	Kobe maru	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Saturday, August 24.							
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Tungchow	9.00	9.00	..	..	..	8.30
Nagasaki and Vladivostock		..	15.00	..	..	..	
E'ope via N'saki & V'vostock	Simbrisk	..		..	15.30	..	15.15
Swatow and Hongkong		..	17 00		..	..	..
Monday, August 26.							
France, etc.	* Andre Lebon						
Hongkong		..	17 00	..	..	..	..

* Ordinary mail will close at the French Post Office at 9 a.m. and registration at 5 p.m. on Saturday, August 12.

A Money orders and parcel post until 12 noon.
B Letters and boxes with declared value 2.30 p.m. Parcel post 2 p.m. and money orders noon.
C Registration 5 p.m. on previous day.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 3 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian Post Office.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Kaifong left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Sulwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Sungkiang left Hongkong for Sanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai yesterday.

The T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday, and arrived at Woosung last night and the tender conveying passengers may be expected to reach the Customs Jetty about 9 o'clock this morning. She will be despatched for San Francisco this afternoon, the tender leaving the Customs Jetty at 4 o'clock.

The C.M. s.s. China may be expected to arrive from San Francisco and Ports this morning at Hongkew Wharf. She will be despatched for Hongkong and Manila tomorrow morning at 9.30 o'clock.

Silk shipped per R.M.S. Empress of Japan from Shanghai on July 20 arrived at New York on August 14.

The P.M. s.s. Colombia is due to arrive from San Francisco and Japan Ports this evening. She will be despatched for Hongkong on Friday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa Maru (Trans-Pacific Line) with mails, left Keelung for Shanghai on Monday and is due to arrive at Lower Buoy about 7 o'clock this morning. The tender conveying inward passengers and mails is expected to reach the Customs Jetty about 9 o'clock. This steamer will be despatched for Japan Ports and Seattle on Thursday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi Maru (Trans-Pacific Line) with mails, left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Monday and may be expected to arrive at Hongkew Wharf about 7 a.m. today. She will be despatched for Manila on Friday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Oml Maru (Osaka-Shanghai Line) with mails, left Moji for Shanghai on Monday and may be expected to arrive at Mail Wharf about noon today.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers on board the T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 4 p.m. Friday, August 23, 1918.

The tender conveying passengers on board the O.S.K. s.s. Arabia Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 a.m.

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 10 a.m.

行業華中

CHUNG FOO UNION BANK

(Established in 1917)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head office: Tientsin
Subscribed Capital $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsingkianpu	

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
London, International Banking Corporation.
New York, International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco, International Banking Corporation.
Tokyo, Bank of Chosen.
Kobe, Bank of Chosen.
Osaka, Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama, Bank of Taiwan.
and also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S.441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager.
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.
Telephone No. 2618 General Office.
Telephone No. 1929 Manager's Office.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug. 21	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Aug. 22	—	Settle etc.	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 25	—	Tacoma and Seattle	Altai Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Sep. 3	—	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Sept. 8	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Africa Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Sept. 9	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Sept. 14	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M. S.S. Co
Sept. 14	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.R.
Sept. 16	—	Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 19	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Arabia Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Oct. 6	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.R.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Aug. 23	—	Kobe	Inaba Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 23	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 23	—	Nagasaki	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
Aug. 24	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 27	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 31	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 3	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Tategami Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 7	—	Moji, Kobe, & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 14	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

———	—	London, etc.	Kawachi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
———	—	London, etc.	Inaba Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 26	—	Port Said	Andre Lebon	Fr.	M. M.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Aug. 21	11.00*	Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 21	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 21	—	Foochow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 22	—	Hongkong and Manila	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 22	4.30	Ningpo	Klangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 23	noon	Manila and Singapore	Arabia Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Aug. 23	—	Manila and Hongkong	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 23	3.00	Amoy, H'kong & Canton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 24	—	Hongkong	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 25	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Kaifong	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 27	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sungkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 28	—	Hongkong	Mexico Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Aug. 29	D.L.	Amoy, H'kong & Canton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 1	—	F'chow, K'lung & Takao	Keelung Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Sept. 3	—	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.R.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Aug. 21	—	Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsinfung	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Aug. 22	—	Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 23	—	Newchwang	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 23	11.00*	Tsingtao & Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Aug. 23	4.00	Vladivostock	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
Aug. 24	10.00*	W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 27	3.00	W'wei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 5	—	Tientsin & Dairen	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Aug. 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Aug. 22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Aug. 22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Aug. 23	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Aug. 23	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Aug. 23	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug. 20	— Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 20	— Japan	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 20	— Japan	Daihakusan Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Aug. 20	— Japan	Yei Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
Aug. 20	— Japan	Arabia Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Aug. 20	— Chefoo	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 20	— Japan	Jun Maru	Jap.	
Aug. 20	— Japan	Meida Maru	Jap.	
Aug. 20	— Hankow	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 20	— Hongkong	Taisang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Aug. 20	— Chefoo	Kingsing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Aug. 20	— Hongkong	Ecuador	Am.	P.M. S.S. Co

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Siangyang Maru,** Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Wednesday, August 21,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang,** Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, August 21,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Tachang Maru,** Captain G. Kawamura, will be despatched from N.K.K. poountg wharf on **Thursday, August 22,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Luenho,** tons 2,868 Captain Jackson, will leave on **Thursday, August 22,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Suiwo,** tons 2,671, Captain Sellar, will leave on **Friday, August 23,** at about 12 o'clock midnight For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chungking,** Captain J. Meathrel, will leave on **Friday, August 23,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Tafoo Maru,** Captain S. Horokawa, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Friday, August 23,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer **Ngankin,** Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, August 24,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tatung,** Captain C. C. William, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, August 27,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang,** Captain Pickward, will leave on **Wednesday, August 28,** at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sinkiang, Captain H. A. Wavell,** will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Wednesday, August 21,** at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agent. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking,** Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, Aug. 21,** at 4.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. **Hacan,** Captain F. H. Wallace, will leave on **Wednesday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

MANILA and SINGAPORE.—The Steamer **Arabia Maru,** Captain S. Nagata, will be despatched from the China Merchant's Lower Wharf on **Friday, August 23,** at noon. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at 9 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Suiyang,** Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Friday, August 23,** at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Kaifong,** Captain E. B. Jones, will leave from the French Bund on **Sunday, August 25,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sungkiang,** Captain H. Trowbridge, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, August 27,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Mexico Maru,** Capt. K. Komiya, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on **Wednesday, Aug. 28,** at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sunning,** Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, August 29,** at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. **Keelung Maru,** Captain S. Imai, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on **Sunday, Sept. 1,** at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. **Hsinfung,** Captain W. S. Ross, will leave on **Wednesday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. **Hsinming,** Capt. H. MacKenion, will leave on **Thursday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NEWCHWANG.—The Str. **Toonan,** Captain Taylor, will leave on **Friday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungchow,** Captain Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, August 24,** at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shengking,** Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, August 27,** at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN & DAIREN.—The Str. **Kohoku Maru,** Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on **Thursday, Sept. 5,** at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The S. S. **Korea Maru,** 18,000 tons, Captain T. Ota, will be despatched on **Wednesday, August 21.** Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 4 p.m. For passage apply to Toyo Kisen Kaisha, T. N. Alexander, Manager.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING KEELUNG, KOBE and YOKKAICHI.—The O.S.K. Str. **Altai Maru,** Captain S. Yamane, will be despatched on **Sunday, August 25.** Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany shipment to U. S. A. For Freight, please apply to The O.S.K., No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Africa Maru,** Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on **Sunday, September 8.** Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany shipment to U. S. A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Arabia Maru,** Captain S. Nagata, will be despatched on **Thursday, September 19.** Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany shipment to U. S. A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

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For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and PEKING via TIENTSIN).—S.S. **Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengkiang**—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG, and CANTON—S.S. **Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Sungkiang and Kaifong.**—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For Ningpo—S.S. **Hsin Peking.**—Sailing from the French Bund

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

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S.S. COLOMBIA	Sept 14	S.S. VENEZUELA ...	Sept. 21

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S.S. COLUSA	Oct. 10	S.S. SANTA CRUZ ..	Sept. 25
S.S. SANTA CRUZ ...	Nov. 27	S.S. COLUSA	Nov. 25

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		arr.	leave.
For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.			
"ALTAI MARU"	(15,000 tons) Capt. ———	Aug. 22,	Aug. 25
"AFRICA MARU"	(18,000 tons) Capt. H. Y'amoto,	Sept. 7,	Sept. 8
"ARABIA MARU"	(18,000 tons) Capt. S. Nagata,	Sept. 18,	Sept. 19
For Hongkong			
"CANADA MARU"	(12,000 tons) Capt. Y Y'amoto,	Sept. 5,	Sept. 6
For Manila and Singapore			
"ARABIA MARU"	(18,000 tons) Capt. S. Nagata.	Aug. 20,	Aug. 23
For Hongkong and Singapore			
"MEXICO MARU"	(12,000 tons) Capt. K. Komiya,	Aug. 27,	Aug. 28
CHINA COASTING LINE			
For Tsingtau, Tientsin and Dairen			
"KEELUNG MARU"	(1,569 tons) Capt. S. Imai,	Aug. 15,	Aug. 18
For Tientsin and Dairen			
KOHOKU MARU	(2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba	Sept. 3	Sept. 5
For Foochow, Keelung, (Formosa) and Takao			
"KEELUNG MARU"	(1,569 tons) Capt. S. Imai,	Aug. 30	Sept. 1

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan.

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Tels. 4234 and 4235

Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
ODW	Aug. 13	Hankow	D'de Lagree	Fr. g-b.				
WTW	Oct. 27	Y'tze	Nightingale	Br. g-b				
MMB	May 29	Curise	Palos	Am. g-b.	193	2	46	H. Dalnao
BNB	—	—	Kinsha	Br. g-b.				
7 P	—	—	Quiros	Am. g-b.				
P&OBI	—	—	Scarale	Br. g-b.				
MMB	—	—	Samar	Am. g-b.				
WTW	—	—	Snipe	Br. g-b.				

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Empress of Japan	Sept. 14	Empress of Japan ..	Sept. 3
† Key West	Sept. 15	Monteagle	Sept. 21
Monteagle	Oct. 5	Empress of Japan	Oct. 29
Empress of Japan ..	Nov. 9	Monteagle	Nov. 26

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SIBERIA MARU	18,000 tons for San Francisco,	Sept. 3, 1918
TENYO MARU	22,000 tons for San Francisco,	Sept. 9, 1918
SHINYO MARU	22,000 tons for San Francisco,	Oct. 5, 1918

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SIBERIA MARU	18,000 tons for Hongkong,	Aug. 14, 1918

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S.S. "CHINA"	SEPT.	7th
* S.S. "NANKING"	OCT.	24th

* S.S. "Nanking" does not call at Nagasaki.

FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA

S.S. "CHINA"	AUGUST	22nd
S.S. "NANKING"	OCT.	6th

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SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Sekine,	Aug. 22
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	Sept. 16

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU ..	7,000	Capt. Y.Nakajima,	Aug. 23
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Taniguchi,	Aug. 27
TATEGAMI MARU	4,500	Capt. N. Tsuruhashi,	Sept. 3

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M.Michida,	Aug. 24
TAKESHIMA MARU ...	4,500	Capt. A. Nakamata,	Aug. 31
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Michida,	Sept. 7
TAKESHIMA MARU .	4,500	Capt. A. Nakamata,	Sept. 14

FOR JAPAN

INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Migo,	Aug. 23

KOBE TO SEATTLE

ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Inatsu,	Sept. 13

FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU	19,000		Sept. 3
KATORI MARU	19,000		Oct. 2

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000		Aug. 23
SUWA MARU	21,000		Oct. 22

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

AKI MARU	12,500		Aug. 21
TANGO MARU	14,000		Sept. 18
NIKKO MARU	10,000		Oct. 16

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

Important Section in the Tokyo - Peking - Harbin - Shanghai Routes.

Operating all Lines in South Manchuria and Chosen East of Mukden

CIRCULAR TOURS FOR CHINA, SOUTH MANCHURIA, CHOSEN, AND JAPAN.

Route from Shanghai:
Nanking — Tientsin
Shanghai — ———— — Peking — Tientsin —
or Hankow
Mukden — (Port Arthur — Dairen — Mukden) — Seoul — Fusan — Shimonoseki — Nagasaki — Shanghai. Or vice versa.

Reduced Rate: About 30%. Validity: 4 months.

Issued by principal stations on railway lines en route, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, and the principal Ticket Agencies.

OVERLAND TOURS FOR CHINA, SOUTH MANCHURIA, CHOSEN, AND JAPAN.

Route from Shanghai:
Nanking — Tientsin
Shanghai — ———— — Peking — Tientsin —
or Hankow
Mukden — (Port Arthur — Dairen — Mukden) — Seoul — Fusan — Shimonoseki — Nagasaki — Yokohama — Shanghai. Or vice versa.

Reduced rate: 30%. Validity, 3 months.

Issued by Agents of the following Steamer Lines:—N.Y.K.; T.K.K.; C.P.O.S.; P.M.S.S.C.

For information and literature, apply to the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Head Office: Dairen.

Branch Offices: Tokio, Seoul, Harbin, Kirin, Peking and Shanghai.

Tel. Add.: Mantetsu. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.

Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press

should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

Wang Yi-tang Elected Speaker Of The House

Former Head Of National Council Chosen By Vote Of 272 To 16

By a vote of 272 to 16, Mr. Wang Yi-tang, head of the An Fu Club and former speaker of the National Council, was elected speaker of the House of Representatives yesterday, according to a Peking telegram last night.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. ...	$587½
Chartered	£71
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$355 B.
North China	Tls. 120 B.
Union of Canton	$800 B.
Yangtsze	$200 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd.....	Tls. 26½ B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$150 B.
Hongkong Fire	$325 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def ...	Tls. 140
Indo-China Pref ..	
"Shell"	102/6 B.
Shanghai Tug (o) ..	Tls. 24 B.
Shanghai Tug (f) ..	Tls 36
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10 B.
Oriental Cons	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	$2.90
Docks	
Hongkong Dock ...	$140 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 134 B.
New Eng. Works ..	Tls. 24½
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ...	Tls. 73½ B.
Hongkong Wharf ...	$92½ B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 72½ B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 68
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	$13½ B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 187½ B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97½
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 120
Oriental	Tls. 58
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 152½ B.
Kungyik	Tls. 16 B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 91
Yangtszepoo Pref ...	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tilles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$85 B.
Green Island	$8.10 B.
Langkats	Tls. 15½ B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra ..	Tls. 67½ B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$13½ B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$80
Moutrie	$82
Watson	$5.60
Weeks	$13½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 8½
Amherst	Tls. 0.30 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7.20
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3½ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 24
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 0.60 B.
Bukit Toh Alang ...	Tls. 2 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.70 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 0.90
Chempedak	Tls. 9
Cheng	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 2.05
Dominion	Tls. 6½
Gula Kalumpong ...	Tls. 5
Java Consolidated ...	Tls. 14
Kamunting	Tls. 3½ B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.30 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 27
Karan	Tls. 10½
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 4½ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 16
Padang	Tls. 11
Pengkalan Durian ...	Tls. 4.55
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.82½ B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.70 B.
Seekee	Tls. 6
Semambu	Tls. 1.05
Senawang	Tls. 8
Shanghai Klebang ..	Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Malay ...	Tls. 7
S'hai Malay pref ...	Tls. 10.70
Shanghai Pahang ...	Tls. 1 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.05
Sungei Duri	Tls. 7
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3½ B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.75
Shanghai Seremban .	Tls. 0.75
Taiping	Tls. 1½
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.90
Tebong	Tls. 14½
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 4½
Miscellaneous	
C. I and E. Lumber	Tls. 350 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10½
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2
Shanghai Trams ...	Tls. 64½
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 22½ B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury ..	Tls. 50
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 82½ B.
S'hai Waterworks ..	Tls. 160½

S.. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

Telephone No. 398

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Otani Assumes Siberian Command

(Continued From Page 1)

Affairs Monday by General Saito, the Japanese Military Attache, requesting China to execute the terms of the Sino-Japanese Agreement and send troops to Siberia in accordance with the stipulation of the pact.

Two Full Regiments From Manila At Vladivostok

Two full regiments of United States infantry, the 27th and 31st, with complete equipment, comprise the American Expeditionary forces to Siberia from Manila. Motor transports, supply wagons, machine-guns, ammunition and 1,200 horses and mules constituted part of the equipment to be used by the 3,300 Americans.

The transfer of the troops and supplies was a remarkable feat. Three transports, the Warren, Merritt, and Crook, used to bring beef and coal from China to the Philippines, were fitted with stalls on deck for the horses and mules. The work on the transports was done by the quartermaster department in Manila and the emergency alterations were successful.

The U. S. A. T. Sherman, running between San Francisco and Manila, went to Vladivostok on her last homeward bound trip, carrying troops and supplies.

News Brevities

A man and a woman were given sentences of five months' imprisonment and two men were given sentences of one year each by the Mixed Court yesterday for the kidnaping of two small girls from Shanghai. They were arrested at Kiukiang.

• • •

Mr. F. L. Marshall acknowledges receipt of cards, games, pipes, etc., from Mercantile Printing Co., Ltd., Country Club, Miss D'Arcy Graham, Mrs. Kinsley, Mrs. W. A. White, Messrs. L. Ashcroft, A. Eveleigh, N. T. Saunders, L. M. Beytagh, J. E. Levy, C. I. Williams, Charles A. Howard, H. Langley, and E. Q. Cooper.

• • •

Captain Follett, formerly commander of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company liner Ecuador, is in command of the China Mail Steamship China which arrives from the United States this morning.

• • •

The China Mail liner Nanking left Yokohama Monday morning for Honolulu and San Francisco.

• • •

A Chinese formerly manager of the Nanyang Dispensary branch at Wuish and at present proprietor of a shop called the Nanyang Medicine Shop was charged in the Mixed Court yesterday with attempting to cash two post office orders stamped with the forged chop of the Nanyang Dispensary.

• • •

Hongkong papers announce the forthcoming wedding of Mr. R. A. Lawson, formerly of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire of Shanghai, to Miss E. McNelly, a nurse of Shanghai.

• • •

Captain J. E. L. Hunter has been wounded in the leg and was admitted to hospital at Dunkirk on August 16, according to a cablegram received here yesterday by Mr. Ellis L. Hunter from the Secretary of the Air Ministry. Captain Hunter was recently promoted, having brought down more than 16 enemy machines.

• • •

Suit for $34.15 claimed due for professional services rendered in 1916 was filed in the United States Consular Court yesterday by Dr. N. L. Downs against Mr. F. G. Boulon.

• • •

Mr. H W. Dean, Shanghai agent for Walter L. Olsen and Company of Manila, and Mr. Fred A. Johnson of the Standard Oil Company arrived on the Ecuador yesterday from Manila.

• • •

Mrs. L. C. Winters left for Yokohama last evening on the Ecuador.

• • •

The inhabitants of Petropavlvsk, the capital of Kamchatka, placed under arrest the Chairman and the other leading members of the Peasantry and Workmen's Council and sent them to the Vladivostok prison under escort on the 5th. The Municipal Council passed a resolution for phohibiting the Bolsheviki permanently from entering Kamchatka.

• • •

There has been, says the Manchuria Daily News, strenuous competition in securing the contracts to supply provisions to the Japanese troops for Vladivostok. Owing to the dead flatness of business at Vladivostok, the Japanese at the Siberian port hold no stocks at all, and, as reckless competition will be disastrous to all, the leading Japanese there have planned to organise a company specially for the purpose of supplying stores to the Japanese troops. The Mitsuis, Okuras, Suzukis, etc., are to take part in the new enterprise. The capital is put at 1,000,000 roubles, and it is said that the proposition has been received favorably by the authorities concerned.

• • •

The Earnshaw Shipways and Engineering Co., Manila, was reorganised recently with a capital of 6,000,000 Pesos. The reorganisation with this big increase of capital shows the prosperous condition of the company which had to be enlarged in order to be able to meet the growing demands of the maritime traffic of Manila.

• • •

Mr. F. O. Stuart of Yokohama has received an exequatur from the Imperial Government of Japan to act as Honorary Greek Consul at Yokohama.

• • •

Bishop George Tucker of Kyoto has accepted an appointment with the American Red Cross unit in Siberia.

• • •

A memorial service on the seventh anniversary of the death of the late Mrs. Otani, the wife of General Otani, the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese expeditionary force to Vladivostok, was observed by the General on the eve of his departure for the expedition, the service being conducted according to Buddhist rites.

• • •

A movement has been going on in Yokohama to establish a motor company with an object of transporting freight in the city and to Tokio. It is said that there are about 1,000 carts in Yokohama for freight traffic, but owing to the increase of factories, these are not sufficient to transport materials from one place to another. The capital of the new company is reported to be Y.1,000,000.

PAT CASEY'S PRAYER

This story comes from France via Chicago:

An Irish soldier, after ten months of hard, active service, applied for a furlough. His request was granted, and then it dawned on him that he had no money to take advantage of his holiday. He wanted $100 to go to Paris.

He was at his wit's end, there being no time to be lost, when he recalled his old mother's advice to apply to the good God above in time of trouble. So he wrote and posted his letter.

"Dear Lord: Here I am after fightin' ten months in mud up to me neck. The work is somewhat unpleasant, but ye'll be glad to hear that I killed 50 Germans. Now, I'm a little tired and I have me furlough all right, but I have no money left, having spent most of what I had for prayer books. Ask Fr. Tom McCarthy if ye don't believe me. So, Lord, I ask ye in the name of all the saints for the small sum of $100. Sure, ye'll never miss it, and if ye send me the money I'll never forget yer in me prayers.

"Pat Casey."

In due course this appeal reached the censor's office, which happened in this particular locality to be housed in the Y.M.C.A. quarters. The letter was passed around and aroused considerable attention and interest, as Casey was known to be a brave and cheerful fighter.

Contributions were sought, and finally the sum of $50 was raised. This was sent to the applicant, without comment, in a Y.M.C.A. envelope. The next day the following acknowledgement was received:

"Dear Lord: I've received your $50 as per application for furlough money, and I thank ye. May yer shadow never grow less. But I make so bold as to give ye a word of warnin'. Send the next money by the Knights of Columbus. Ye sent the last by th Y.M.C.A., and they nipped half of it.

"Pat Casey."

THE CATHAY LACE CO.

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made Laces, Embroideries, Etc.

Big Stock of FILET LACES for WHOLESALE

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ — Midnight, 1330 — 1³⁰ p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail 101	Mail 3.	Luxe 1.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2.	Mail 4.	Mail 102.
B. s.	B. s.	B. S.			B. S.	B.	B. s.
2035	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	22301	1960	1020
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1938	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1653	710
000	1125	620	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep	2301	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4.	Local 6.
	B. s.					B. s.	
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1612
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin Central dep.	—	1645	1602
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1547
1133	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1221
1457	1746	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	928
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	640
7.	:	—	220	:	—	:	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1039	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	048	—	377	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1536	316	—		dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032
1816	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2017
1158	833	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1958	1442
1206	840	—	600	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1422
1657	1132	—	631	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1848	1300	—		arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	738

Express 16.	Express 10.			Shanghai-Nanking Line	Express 1.	Express 15.
B. S.	B.				B.	B. S.
. .	1430	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	1410	. .
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	1415	650
700	2130	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line				Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line			
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	650	1230	2000	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1032	1455	2232	a Tsiningchow d.	528	1125	1858	d. Tsochuang d.	708	1302	1932

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Express R.	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00
SOOCHOW ..... dep.	..	9.43	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.20	1.08
WUSIH ..... dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.23	2.10
CHANGCHOW ... dep.	6.50	11.22	13.16	15.03	16.48	..	21.25	3.10
TANYANG ..... dep.	8.05	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
CHINKIANG .... dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17.17	18.22	..	..	5.06
NANKING ..... arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.30	19.20	19.50	..	..	6.50
PUKOW ..... dep.	..	15.30	T.P.P. Second Day P.M.R.	..	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU ..... arr.	..	8.18		..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN ..... dep.	..	16.29		..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL ..... arr.	..	16.55		..	..	..	..	..
PEKING ..... arr.	..	19.50		..	..	..	..	..

STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R.	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
PEKING ..... dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.35	T.P.P. Second Day P.M.R.	..
TIENTSIN ..... arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.40		..
CENTRAL ..... dep.	..	..	..	..	..	12.00		..
TSINANFU ..... dep.	..	..	..	..	..	20.27		..
PUKOW ..... arr.	..	..	..	..	..	12.55		..
NANKING ..... dep.	..	..	7.20	8.00	11.45	*14.20	15.35	23.00
CHINKIANG ..... dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	13.30	16.06	18.16	1.00
TANYANG ..... dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.08	..
CHANGCHOW .. dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.18	15.08	17.39	20.20	3.06
WUSIH ..... dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.36	16.00	18.29	..	4.11
SOOCHOW ..... dep.	9.35	8.08	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	5.18
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.50	19.00	21.05	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	6.50	8.10	10.50	13.15	14.40	16.20	18.10	19.55	21.30
KIANGWAN dep	7.17	8.37	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	20.22	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.25	8.45	11.25	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	20.30	22.05

SHANGHAI NORTH..dep.	6.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.30	17.30	19.10	20.45
KIANGWAN dep	6.21	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.41	19.21	20.56
WOOSUNG FORTS..arr.	6.45	8.05	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	19.45	21.30

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Soccawu ..... dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.58	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South ..... dep	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Songkiang ..... dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashai ..... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.58	18.49	....
Kashing ..... dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yehrah ..... dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changan ..... dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou ..... arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou ..... dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow ..... dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan ..... dep.	...	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.28
Yehrah ..... dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashing ..... dep.	...	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai ..... dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Songkiang ..... dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.		*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	...
Shanghai South ..... arr.		*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	...
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	10.30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Soccawu ..... dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North ..... arr.	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou	dep.	....	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou	arr.	....	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

Business and Official - - - Notices - - -

NOTICE

Emergency Passports

American citizens are hereby informed that those residing in the Shanghai Consular District who desire EMERGENCY passports should make application for same at least fifteen days before they expect to make use of them, in order that their applications may be sent to the American Legation at Peking by mail, or referred to the Department of State, Washington, D. C., by telegraph. There are many countries, principally belligerent countries, for which authority to issue emergency passports must be obtained from the Department of State, Washington.

There may be exceptional cases when it may not be possible to make applications for emergency passports fifteen days in advance. In such cases at least three days' notice must be given so that request for authority to issue the passport may be sent to the Legation by telegraph, if necessary.

Emergency passports are issued only to those who have applied for Department passports. Persons who have not previously applied for Department passports are required to make applications for Department passports at the time of making their applications for emergency passports.

In all cases where request for authority to issue emergency passports is made by telegraph, the cost of telegraphing must be borne by the persons desiring the passports.

NELSON TRUSLER JOHNSON,
American Consul in Charge.
August 20, 1918.

19043

A mass meeting of Americans is called for 4:30 p.m. at the Court room of the United States Court for China, on Friday the 23rd instant, for the purpose of preparing for the Fourth Liberty Loan Drive at Shanghai.

19044

Success or Failure?

?

YOUR LIFE is the most important life that was ever lived—so far as YOU are concerned.

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Address .....

LOST

Delivery Order, part of B/L No. 16, steamer "Wosang," voyage 402, from Hongkong, May 18th, 1918. Issued by the Indo-China S. N. Co. calling for 2 bundles Wire. A Duplicate Delivery Order has been issued and the public is hereby warned against negotiating the original.

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19019

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19007

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Internal Medicine,
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DR. K. HONMA,
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Women's Diseases,
Confinements, Surgery,
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Peking Union Medical College
Premedical School

Announcements for the Academic Year 1918-19.

Curriculum: The Premedical School offers a three year course in the fundamental subjects which are prerequisite to the study of medicine. The curriculum includes courses in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, English, Chinese and German. The work in the second and third years is of the grade required in the first two years of the best American Universities Student who completes the work of the Premedical School satisfactorily will be admitted to the first year of the Medical Schol without examination.

Medium of Instruction: All courses except those in Chinese language and literature are conducted in English.

Entrance Requirements: Admission to the Premedical School is by examination. To be eligible for the entrance examinations, a candidate must be a graduate of an approved Middle School, and must possess a good working knowledge of English, both oral and written.

Advanced Standing: Admission with advanced standing will be granted to candidates who present suitable credentials showing the completion of one or more years of work of collegiate grade and who pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which credit is desired.

Examinations: Examinations for entrance and for advanced standing will be held at Peking, Shanghai and Canton, June 18 to 22, and August 27 to 31, 1918.

Calendar: The first semester opens Tuesday, September 17, 1918, and closes January 31, 1919. The second semester opens February 11, 1919 and closes June 20, 1919.

The work of the Medical School will open in September, 1919.

Applications for admission to the entrance examinations and requests for further information should be addressed to

The Dean of the Premedical School,
Peking Union Medical College,
Peking, China.

17597

—BILL SMITH—

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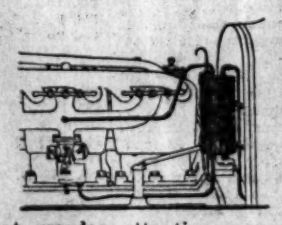

Over the roughest roads it insures an absolutely positive gasoline feed. It is self-contained, simple in construction; nothing to get out of order, nothing that needs attention.

For particulars, apply to the Sole Agents,

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No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. (OPPOSITE RACE-COURSE)

Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions

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If you like to have a perfect fit, call on
Henry The Tailor,
J14 Seward Road

I acquired the art of cutting from an American tailor. A trial is solicited.

NOTICE

We have pleasure in announcing that the undersigned have obtained the lease of the wharf and godowns known as the Yangtsze Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Harbour Section 10, Pootung, and will from this date carry on the business under the title of

The Kaiyosha's Pootung Wharf

and beg to solicit the patronage of the shipping public.

THE KAIYOSHA (Company),
Shanghai, 15th August, 1918. 37 Whangpoo Road.
Phone: North 1187.

19017

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

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Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table.

Telephone North 482.

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To let first floor furnished room with bathroom attached, suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Also one attic room. Terms moderate. Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

TO LET: Large sitting room with adjoining bedroom and bathroom and large verandah, comfortably furnished, with or without board, or separate kitchen if desired, in Avenue Joffre, tram-line passing house. Apply to Box 263, THE CHINA PRESS.

19034 A. 25.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED: A foreign fashioned house having four or more bedrooms for a Chinese family. Apply to Box 240, THE CHINA PRESS.

18994 A.21.

SITUATIONS WANTED

BRITISHER: (Penang descendant speaks Shanghai and Mandarin dialects. 10 years' experience in machinery trade, desires position as interpreter or office assistant. A1 references. Apply to Box 269, THE CHINA PRESS.

19041 A.23.

WELL-EDUCATED Chinese, excellent in English, typewriting and note-taking from dictation, seeks position as correspondent, secretary or teacher. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 244, THE CHINA PRESS.

19001

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, 9 Tsongchow Road, adjoining Burlington Hotel, 6 roomed residence. Rent Taels 60. Apply premies for inspection. J. T. Hammond, 38 Nanking Road.

18878

TO LET: No. 6 Wayside Road corner residence of five good rooms near Wayside trams. Rent Tls. 60. Apply premises for inspection; further particulars J. T. Hammond, No. 38 Nanking Road.

18876

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TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Dr. James Yuking

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Special rates to men in uniform.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

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WANTED: Small room with board in Central district by young Britisher. Apply to Box 267, THE CHINA PRESS.

19039 A. 22.

WANTED: Office and residential flat, five rooms, vicinity Szechuen and Canton Roads. Apply to Box 266, THE CHINA PRESS.

19038 A. 22.

OFFICES, ETC., TO L[illegible]

SUITES of rooms suitable for offices, to let in Museum Road and Canton Road. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road or THE CHINA PRESS Office.

19045 A.27.

SPACIOUS GODOWNS on Canton Road and Museum Roads. Ground floor and easily accessible. Apply to THE CHINA PRESS or 10 Yangtszepoo Road.

19045 A.27.

FOR RENT: Two large light rooms for office, Central location, ready for occupancy September 1st. Apply to Box 252, THE CHINA PRESS.

19014

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: One Corona typewriter. Two Cameras. Bargains. Apply to Box 268, THE CHINA PRESS.

19040 A.21.

WANTED: Governess' cart and donkey. Must be in good order. Send terms to Box 270, THE CHINA PRESS.

19042 A.23.

WANTED: Smith and Wesson revolver, caliber .38. Apply to Box 264, THE CHINA PRESS.

19035 A. 21.

FOR SALE: American self-oiling "Racycle" bicycle, practically new. Full equipment, including trip and total mileage cyclometer, also extra large strong parcel carrier. Suitable for private use, or Hong delivery service. Can be seen at 58 Baikal Road, Wayside. A rare bargain.

19033 A. 21.

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19031 A.22.

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19024 A.24.

WANTED: 22 caliber long rifle cartridges. Willing to pay good price for same. Any number up to 1,500. Apply to Box 258, THE CHINA PRESS.

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19015 A.22.

FOR SALE: Victoria with Russian horse, in splendid condition. For further particulars apply to Box 197, THE CHINA PRESS.

18927 A. 22.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 8